

# PAMPHLET FILE HISTORICAL

DO REFERENCE  
NOT CIRCULAR



**INDIANAPOLIS from the Earliest Period.**—Indiana was organized as a territory July 4, 1800, and admitted as a State December 11, 1816. In 1810 the Territory of Indiana had a population of 24,520, and in 1820, four years after its admission to statehood, the population had expanded to 147,178. The settlers had not strayed very far away from the Ohio river, but there were a few settlements along Whitewater, and a few along the Wabash; but most of them were along the southern border of the State. The State stretched from the Ohio to the lake, but the central and northern sections were an unknown wilderness given over to the Indians. Dense forests covered the central section, while to the north stretched away the trackless prairies. It was not an inviting field for the hardy pioneer.

It was a struggle for existence. The soil was rich enough, but it was the work of years to clear a farm and get it ready to produce, and when its productions were ready for the harvest there was no market, and the malaria arising from the decaying vegetation made the outlook anything but favorable. It was under such circumstances Indiana became a member of the great Federal Union. Indian wars had about ceased east of the Mississippi river, but Indian massacres had not come to an end. It was not safe to stray very far away from the confines of the few settlements, and if human life was spared stock was stolen and driven away, thus depriving the settler of all means of cultivating his homestead. Corydon, the capital, was a little village on the southern border, some miles back from the river, and hidden among the hills; hard to get

at in the best of seasons, in the winter it was almost inaccessible. Around it there was nothing that gave promise of future growth; there was no future for it even if the capital remained there. There was absolutely no foundation on which to build a city.

**The Beginning of Indianapolis.**—When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress donated to the infant commonwealth four sections of land on which to build a capital city, the land to be selected by the State from any that remained unsold. So, in 1820, the Legislature determined to go out into the wilderness and hunt for a site for its future capital city. Commissioners were appointed and sent out to seek for the site of its future city, and make selection of the land donated by Congress. It might have been a prescience of what was to come that led the commissioners to seek a spot as near the geographical center of the State as possible. It may be they naturally concluded that in time the geographical center of the State would be also the center of population, but it is more probable they thought only of finding a spot to reach which would take about the same number of miles travel from the four corners. Whatever may have been their motive, they did determine on the geographical center. Water furnished then the only, or rather the best and surest means of communication with the outside world, and as they did not want to get too far away from some stream supposed to be navigable, they clung to the banks of White river. Three sites were offered, one a few miles south of the present city, and one a few miles northeast. They came here through the wilderness, and after much debating and considerable disputing, de-

cided on accepting four sections of land around the mouth of Fall Creek. It was a most unpromising site. White river itself was not very inviting, while deep bayous and ravines cut up the land in a way to make it look anything but attractive to one seeking for town lots. But here were the four sections with only half a dozen or so settlers. It was in the wilderness, it was near the geographical center.

With the exception of a lonely cabin here and there, it was sixty miles away from the nearest settlements. All around were dense forests; to the south were the hills reaching to the Ohio river, and to the north the woods and prairies stretching out to the lake. Only a few miles away was the boundary which divided the "New Purchase" from the lands still claimed by the Indians. There was no town, no people, not a road leading anywhere. A town had to be built, people induced to come, roads to be opened. No farms had been opened up, and supplies of every kind would have to be wagoned many miles over roads often almost impassable, and at that time pack-horses were the only means of conveyance. But here, in this unpromising locality, the commissioners staked off a city that in less than three-quarters of a century was to become the largest inland city on the continent. They believed that White river would prove to be navigable for the only boats then known on the western waters, and by it the people of the new city could be fed and clothed.

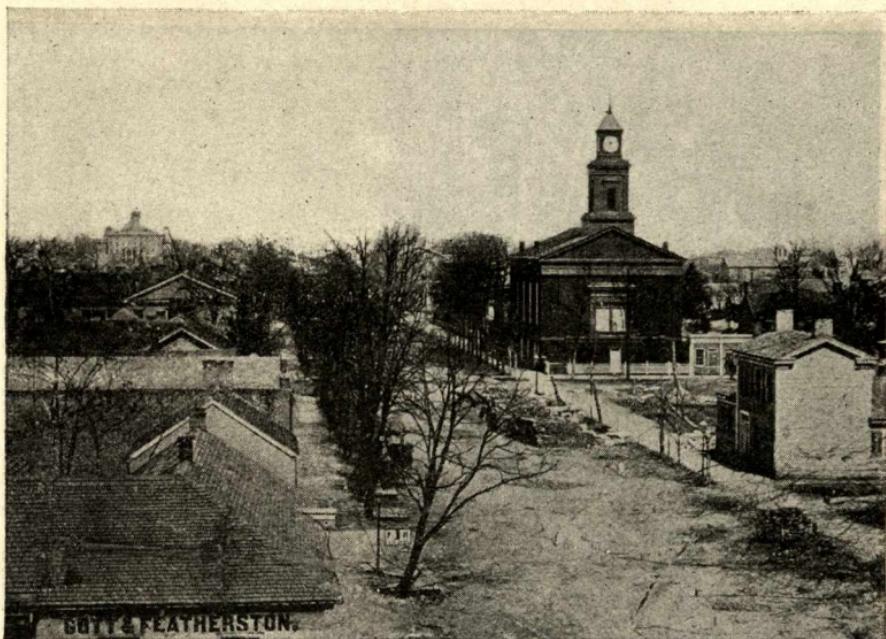
**Naming the Capital.**—The Legislature approved the report of the commissioners and proceeded to hunt for a name for the new city. It was a difficult thing to find. Every member of the Legislature had a name to propose. Some were of Indian origin, and some compounded from Latin words, and others from Greek. Finally "Indianapolis" was determined upon, and the city in embryo had a

name which was coined by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, a member of the Jefferson county bar.

**First Survey.**—In April, 1821, the work of "laying off" the city actively began. Christopher Harrison, representing the State, appointed as surveyors, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston. Some years before, Ralston had been employed in some of the work of mapping out Washington, the national capital, and at his suggestion the city was to be one mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and with four wide avenues pointing toward a circle that was to be the center of the new city. The ground was uniformly level, but a slight knoll was found, and it was determined the city should start from that point, or rather that the knoll should be in the center, and that it should be crowned by a residence for the chief magistrate of the commonwealth.

Streets were marked off, lots laid out and the new city was ready for business—that is, the sale of lots. The streets ran through the woods and the lots were all heavily timbered, but could be determined by the stakes set by the surveyors. Certain plots of ground were reserved for public purposes. One was to be the site of the expected state-house. One was for the courthouse, and one was reserved on which to build a great State educational institution, which already had been designated as a university. The university never materialized. It having gone abroad through the settlements that the new capital city had been located, and information given as to where it could be found, immigrants began to arrive, and among them was the first lawyer. A store had been opened up and a saw-mill started.

Most of the settlers had located along the bank of the river, taking it for granted that the choice corner lots



Pennsylvania Street, Looking North from Washington Street, 1856.

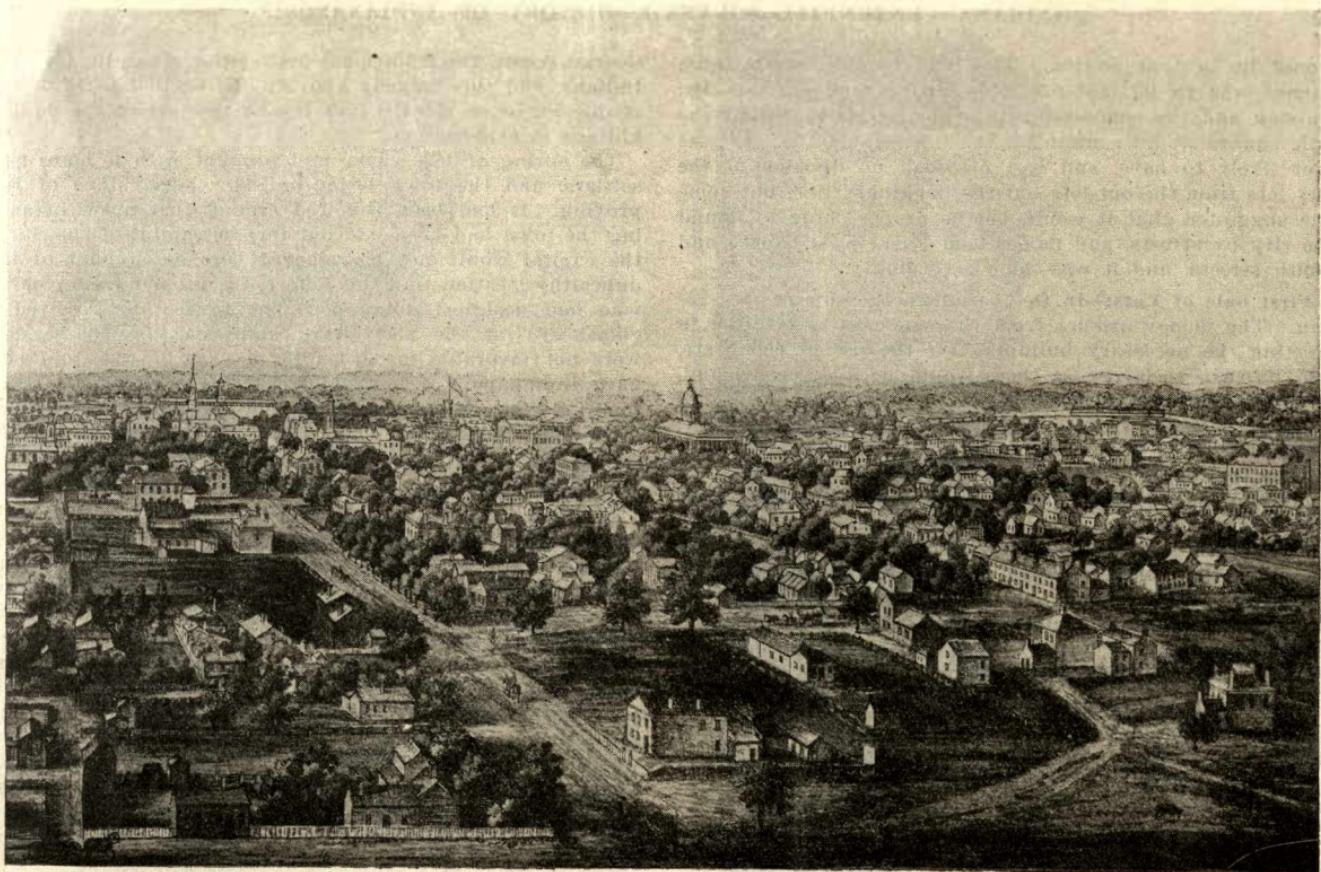


Same View, 1916.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING



**Birdseye View of Indianapolis, 1854, looking Southeast from top of Blind Asylum.**



**Birdseye View of Indianapolis, 1854, looking Southwest from top of Blind Asylum.**

would be in that section. The land outside of the mile square was to be laid off into out-lots and farms. Mr. Ralston and the commissioners evidently thought that the mile square would contain all the inhabitants the city was ever likely to have, and had provided no division of the city lots from the out-lots but the imaginary line, but some one suggested that it would be the proper thing to bound the city by streets, and name them East, West, North and South streets, and it was done accordingly.

**First Sale of Lots.**—In October, 1821, the sale of lots began. The money arising from the sale was to be used in erecting the necessary buildings for the use of the State, and it was expected that there would be a great demand. After continuing the sale for several days, and disposing of 314 lots, the real estate business was stopped for a while. Something more than \$7,000 was realized in cash, the rest of the purchase price of the lots being evidenced by promissory notes running over a period of four years. But few of the lots were eventually paid for, the purchasers forfeiting the advance payments and abandoning their purchases. Ten years afterward the State still owned three-fourths of the lots in the city limits, and nearly all of the out-lots. They were not finally disposed of until 1842, and for its mile square of town lots, and the three outlying sections, the State realized less than \$150,000.

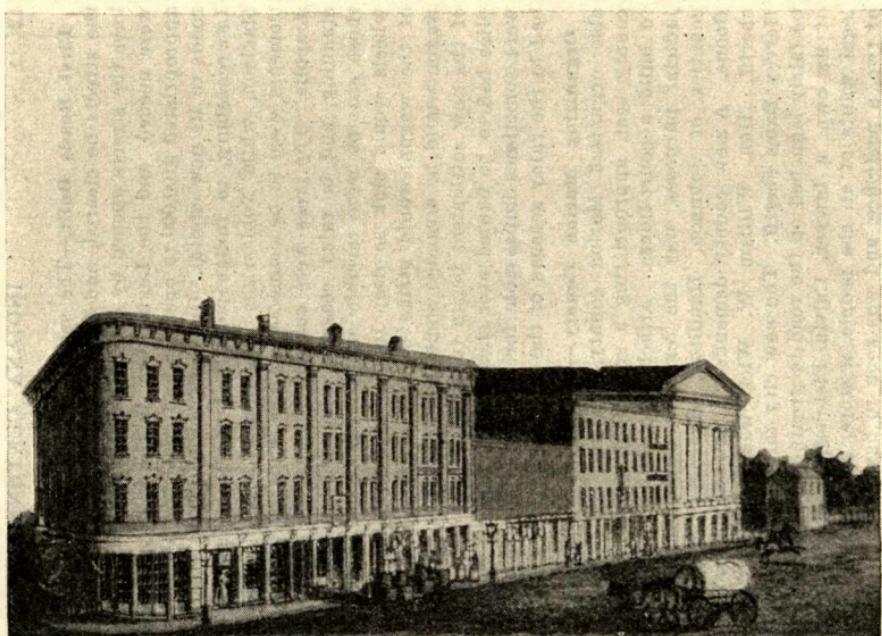
**First Birth and Marriage.**—This first year of the life of the city witnessed the birth of the first child, and the marriage of the first couple, the happy bridegroom having been compelled to go to Connersville, sixty miles away, for his license.

**Last Indian Killing.**—In the spring of the year, about the time the commissioners were busy laying out the new town,

George Pogue, the traditional first settler, was killed by the Indians, and this tragedy kept up the excited fears of the people for some months, but it was the last of the Indian killings in this section.

The spring of 1822 came, and brought with it more new settlers, and the town began to show some signs of improving. It had been rumored around that notwithstanding the town had been laid out for the capital of the State, the capital would not be removed here on account of the unhealthy location, and this deterred a number from coming who had designed doing so. The town thus received a "black eye" at the very start, and then, too, the seasons were not favorable for crops for a year or two, and this gave Indianapolis a bad name. A few hardy souls stuck to it, however, and began to clamor for recognition. They were tired of being the capital of the State and having the county seat sixty miles away. They were also anxious for mail facilities.

**First Mail Facilities.**—In the beginning of 1822 the little town boasted of about 500 inhabitants, and they thought it was time they were being served with mail. So a meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis was called at Hawkins' tavern. Mr. Aaron Drake was appointed postmaster and he made regular trips to Connersville, received the mail for the new settlement and transported it through the woods to its destination. This was all done by private enterprise. He returned from his first trip, reaching the settlement some time after the pall of darkness had fallen over the woods, but the loud blowing of his horn called the people together and he was given a royal welcome. A few weeks later the government assumed the duty of conveying the mails and distributing them and appointed Samuel Henderson as postmaster.



South Side of Washington St., looking West from Illinois to Capitol Ave., 1854.



Same View, 1916.

**First Roads Built.**—The settlers also began asking that the streets be cleared, and the commissioners undertook to have the streets opened by cutting down the timber. Roads were needed, and the Legislature, in the winter of 1821-2, appropriated \$100,000 to open up and construct a number of roads to its new capital. One led from the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg, to Indianapolis, and another came up from Madison, while Noblesville, Crawfordsville, and other settlements were to be connected in the same way with Indianapolis. The trees were cut out, leaving the stumps still standing, and in rainy seasons, when the mud was deep, those stumps were terrible annoyances to wagoners. The wheels would sink so deep in the mud that the axle-tree of the wagon would strike on the stump, and thus the wagon would be stranded sometimes for hours. The wants of the new settlement began to be numerous, and all supplies had to be hauled over these roads, that in the winter were sometimes impassable for weeks. They were just as bad in the rainy seasons of the spring and fall.

**Organizing Marion County.**—The Legislature of 1821-2 also organized Marion county, making Indianapolis the county seat, appropriating a square of ground and \$8,000 to build a court-house. Attached to the new county, for judicial purposes, was the territory now comprising the counties of Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison and Boone. A new county demanded a new judge and a new sheriff. Hon. William W. Wick was made judge, and Hervey Bates sheriff. The new city might now be said to be fairly launched on the road to greatness. It had a judge of its own, a lawyer, Calvin Fletcher, to look after the legal wants of all the people, a store, a tavern, a sawmill or two, a postoffice, and was soon to have its first paper.

**The First Newspaper.**—Among the enterprising citizens of Indianapolis were George Smith and Nathaniel Bolton, and they became the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette*, Indianapolis' first newspaper. It made its appearance January 28, 1822.

**First County Election.**—The Legislature could name a judge for the new county, but could not choose the other officers, so in February, 1822, Sheriff Bates issued forth his proclamation calling on the people of the new county to meet together at certain named polling places and choose for themselves two associate justices, a clerk, a recorder and three county commissioners. Two of the voting places were in Indianapolis, one near Noblesville, one at Strawtown, one at Anderson and the other near Pendleton. Only 336 votes were cast in the entire county. The vote of Indianapolis was about 100. James M. Ray was elected clerk, James C. Reed, recorder; John T. Osborne, John McCormack and William McCartney, commissioners; Eliakim Harding and James McIlvain, associate judges. In the August following, the election for Governor took place, when 317 votes were cast, 315 of them being for William Hendricks.

**First Session County Court.**—On September 26, 1822, the court began its first session. There being no court-house, its sessions were held in the cabin of Jonathan Carr, it being the most pretentious structure in the town. The grand jury returned twenty-two indictments for sundry and various offenses against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth. A candidate for naturalization appeared, in the person of Richard Goode, late of Ireland, and a subject of George IV. No jail had been provided, and as the laws then made imprisonment for debt permissible, certain



BATES HOUSE (NOW CLAYPOOL HOTEL)

North Side of Washington St., looking West from Illinois to Capitol Ave., 1854.



Same View, 1916.

CLAYPOOL HOTEL

streets were named as boundaries within which imprisoned debtors should confine themselves.

**Building First Court-House and Jail.**—The county commissioners, as soon as they had been inducted into office, set industriously about the work of erecting a court-house and jail. The State had appropriated \$8,000 to assist in this work, and in September the plan for the proposed structure submitted by John E. Baker and James Paxton was accepted and the contract for the building awarded them. They did not begin the work of construction until the next summer, and it was not until 1824 the building was completed. The square of ground selected for a court-house and jail was covered with heavy timber. A jail made of hewed logs was erected and remained as the bastile of Marion county until 1833, when it was destroyed by fire. A brick jail was then constructed, and in 1845 it was enlarged by an addition made of logs a foot thick.

**First Fourth of July Celebration.**—In the midst of the turmoil of starting a new city on its upward way patriotism was not forgotten, and the fourth of July, 1822, was duly celebrated by an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and a barbecue.

**First Camp-Meeting.**—The first camp-meeting was also held that fall, under the auspices of Reverend James Scott, the first Methodist preacher of the town.

**First Militia.**—This year was also signalized by the organization of a militia regiment, the fortieth, with James Paxton as colonel; Samuel Morrow, lieutenant-colonel, and Alexander W. Russell, major. In those days all the able-bodied citizens had to attend regular musters of the militia.

**Beginning of Progress.**—The year was not one of prosperity to the new settlement, but was marked by several im-

portant events, among them being the establishment of a ferry across White river; the opening of a brick yard; the erection of the first brick and the first two-story frame house. The first brick house was erected by John Johnson, on Market street, opposite the Fletcher American National Bank. The frame house was on Washington street, a little east of the present site of the Strand theater. It was long used for the storage of documents belonging to the State, and afterward became a tavern.

At that time the capital of the State had no member of the Legislature to represent its interests, and so the actual capital remained at Corydon. Again rumors began to circulate that after all Indianapolis would never be the capital, and holders of real estate began to get a little shaky over their purchases. There was a leaven of faith, however, and the citizens began to petition the Legislature for representation, and at its session in 1823 the people of the new county were authorized to elect a representative in the following August. In the early days of the spring a new newspaper was started with a rather startling name—Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide—by Harvey Gregg and Douglass Maguire. This was now the third year of the town, and the second since it had been given its name, but the election in August disclosed the fact that its growth during the last year had been very limited. In August, 1822, at the election for Governor, the county had polled 317 votes, and at the election in 1823 only 270. It was an "off" year, and that may account for the falling off of the vote.

**First Theatrical Performance.**—Having a representative in the Legislature, the town began to prepare for the advent of the capital, and a new tavern was built by Thomas Carter. It was now a rival of Hawkins' tavern that had first opened its doors for the "entertainment of man and



South Side of Washington Street, looking East from Illinois to Meridian Street, 1854.



Same View, 1916.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDING

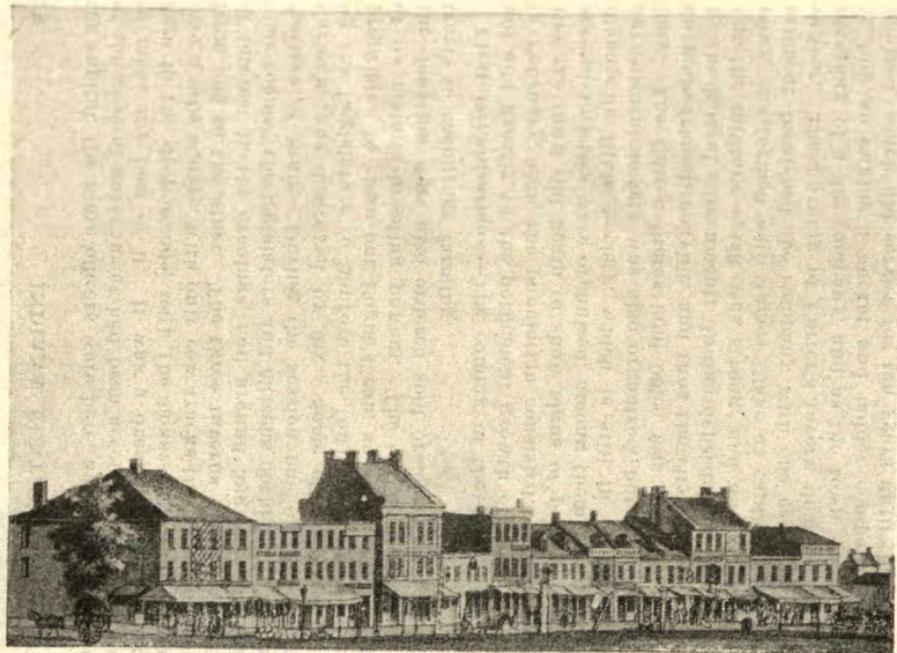
beast." It became celebrated as being the place of the exhibition of the first show ever given in Indianapolis. It was given on the last night of the year 1823, the bill being "The Doctor's Courtship, or the Indulgent Father," and the farce of "The Jealous Lovers."

**First School and Church.**—The first school was started in 1821, but its teacher was shortly afterward elected county recorder and it was temporarily suspended. Religious teachings began with the advent of French missionaries preaching among the Indians. When the country was wrested from the French the order was changed somewhat, but it was never very long after the hardy pioneer had erected his cabin until the "itinerant circuit rider" was knocking at his door with his bible and hymn book in hand. It has never been definitely settled who preached the first sermon in Indianapolis, the honor lying between John McClung, a preacher of the New Light school, and Rezin Hammond, a Methodist. They both preached here in the fall of 1821. They were soon followed by Reverend Ludlow G. Haines, a Presbyterian. The Presbyterians organized the first church, and in 1823 began the erection of a house of worship on Pennsylvania street opposite where the Denison hotel now stands. It was completed the following year at a cost of \$1,200. The Indianapolis circuit of the Methodist denomination was organized in 1822, under the charge of Reverend William Cravens, but Reverend James Scott had preached here before that and held one or two camp-meetings. The Methodists did not begin the erection of a church building right away, but in 1823 purchased a hewed log house on Maryland street, near Meridian, to be used for religious meetings. The Baptists organized a society in 1822, and held meetings at different places until 1829, when they erected a church.

**First Permanent School.**—Not long after the school of Joseph C. Reed suspended on his being elected to the office of recorder of the county, a meeting of the citizens was called to make arrangements for a permanent school. Mr. Reed's schoolhouse had been at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. Arrangements were made with a Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to open out a school and keep it going. There were no free schools then maintained by public tax, but thus, soon after its first settlement, Indianapolis laid the foundation of its educational system.

**Removal of the Capital.**—At the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1824, the final order was made for the removal of the capital to Indianapolis, and this gave an impetus to the town and more immigrants began to flock in. The removal was to be made by January 10, 1825, and the next Legislature was to assemble in the court-house of Marion county. When Marion county's representatives to the Legislature returned home from the session of 1824 they were given a grand reception at Washington Hall, which was then the great tavern of the city. In November of that year, State Treasurer Samuel Merrill set out on his journey to the new capital with the archives of the State, in a large two-horse wagon. It was a slow journey over the hills and through the woods, a dozen miles a day being all that could be accomplished, and that by the hardest effort. By the end of November the State was settled in its new quarters, and the meeting of the first Legislature was impatiently waited for.

When the members of the Legislature came to the new capital in 1825 they found it a straggling village with only one street "cleared," and that was still full of stumps. It was a town in the mud, hard to get to, and almost impossible to move around in after once reached. But it was



North Side of Washington Street, between Meridian and Illinois Streets, 1854.



Same View, 1916.

MERCHANTS HEAT AND LIGHT CO.'S BUILDING

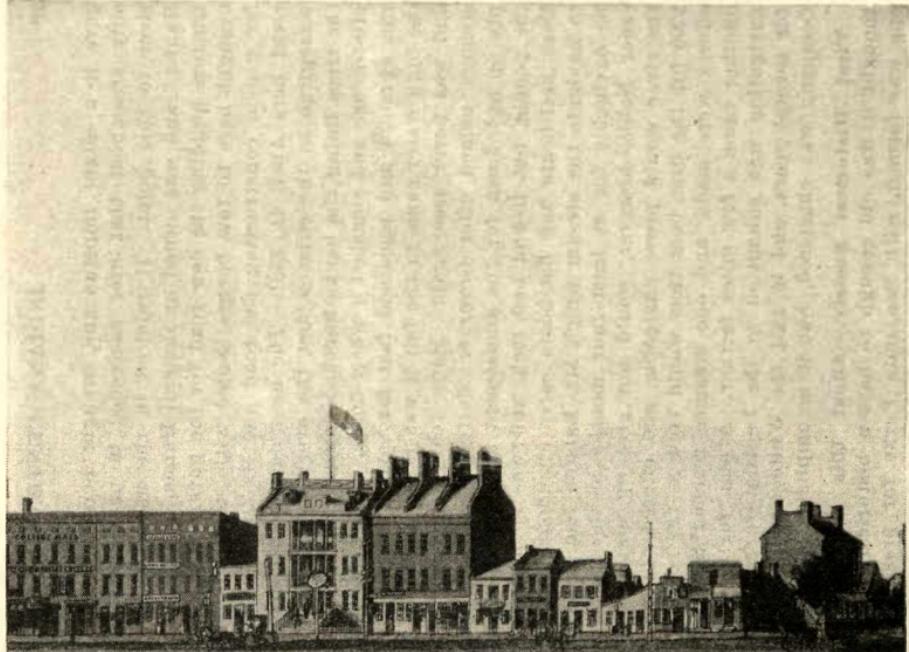
the capital, the State officers were here, and the "donation" of the general government had been accepted, and they had to make the best of it. It was a dreary winter, though, here in the deep woods, with the houses scattered around over a mile square, with only cow tracks through the woods from one to the other. The three taverns were the center of interest in the evenings, and around huge fires in their "bar rooms" the legislators and citizens gathered to discuss matters of State. During the session one of the taverns, Carter's, was destroyed by fire. Some efforts were made by the Legislature to improve the town, and \$50 were appropriated to clean out Pogue's run, so as to cut off some of its malaria-breeding powers. The outlying portions of the donation were also ordered sold or leased in four-acre tracts to encourage farming.

**First Organizations.**—The coming of the Legislature did not add greatly to the permanent growth of the town, for in February, 1826, the population consisted of 762 persons. But the town did begin to show signs of permanency and several societies were organized, among them being the Indianapolis Bible Society, which is still in existence. An agricultural society was also organized, but it did not last long. The United States land office was removed to Indianapolis from Brookville, and thus the city was recognized by the federal government. Indian depredations had ceased, but the military spirit was strong, and an artillery company was formed with James Blake as captain. The government furnished the company with one cannon of small caliber. The burning of Carter's tavern demonstrated the necessity of a fire company, and as the town was too poor to buy an engine a bucket and ladder company was organized, which did service for ten years until the first fire engine was purchased.

**Building of Governor's Mansion.**—The same year the Legislature attempted to build a residence for the governor. In the original laying off of the town the circle in the center of the plat was intended for such a structure, and so designated, but up to this time no provision had been made for its building. One of the first acts of the Legislature in 1827 was to appropriate \$4,000 to build a governor's house on the circle, and work began by enclosing the circle with a rail fence. Under this appropriation a building was begun. It was rather elaborate in design, square in form, two stories high and a large attic. It had a semi-basement. The building was completed far enough to be used for public offices, and was turned over for that purpose. In 1859 it was sold at auction and torn down.

The governors were still left to hunt homes for themselves, until 1839, when the Legislature ordered the State officers to purchase a suitable building for such a residence. At that time the handsomest and largest dwelling in the city was on the northwest corner of Illinois and Market streets. It was owned by Dr. John H. Sanders, and the State officers decided upon it, and it was bought. Governor Wallace moved into it, and it was occupied in turn by Governors Bigger, Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Morton. From some cause it had always been an unhealthy building. The wife of Governor Whitcomb was the first to die there. Governor Wright, during his occupancy, lost two wives in the same building. The family of Governor Willard was sick during the whole time he occupied it, and Governor Morton suffered so much that he finally abandoned it. It was sold in 1865, and since then the State has owned no executive mansion.

**Early Navigation.**—The growth of the town was very slow for some years. The building of the National road



**South Side of Washington St., looking East from Meridian to Pennsylvania St., 1854.**



**MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK BLDG.**

**L. S. AYRES & CO.'S BLDG.**

**Same View, 1916.**

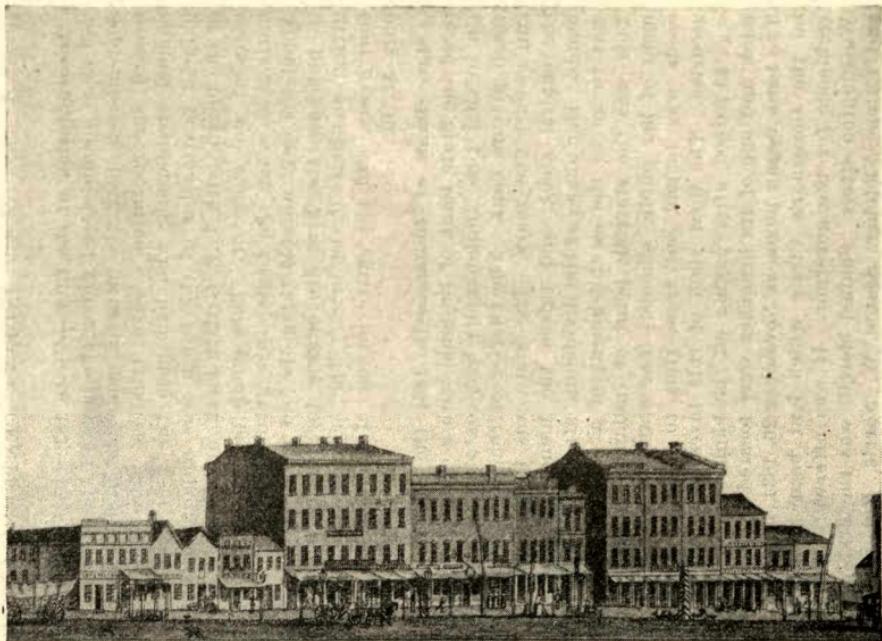
gave it a slight impetus and brought here the first and only steamboat that ever succeeded in navigating White river to this point. It rejoiced in the name of "Robert Hanna," and was owned by General Hanna, one of the contractors building the new road for the government. It was brought here to tow barges loaded with stone and timber for use in constructing the road and its bridges. It arrived here April 11, 1831. The next day a free excursion was given to the citizens, but the overhanging boughs of the trees lining the banks knocked down her chimneys and pilot-house and smashed a wheel-house. The next day she ran aground and remained fast for several weeks. When the high water came in the fall it was taken down the river and was never seen again. Many years afterward a little steamer named after Governor Morton was built here to ply up and down for the amusement and entertainment of the people, but it had bad luck, and was soon destroyed. Even keel-boats and flat-boats early abandoned all efforts to navigate the stream which Mr. Ralston had declared to be navigable for at least four months in the year. Governor Noble, however, would not give up his hopes that the river would prove navigable, and offered a reward of \$200 for the first boat that would land at the town. Two efforts were made, and one steamer reached Spencer and another came a few miles farther. A plan for slack water navigation was submitted to the Legislature and pressed for several years, and in 1851 the White River Navigation Company was chartered, but it accomplished nothing.

**First Historical Society.**—About this time the town thought it was old enough to have a historical society, so one was formed, with Benjamin Parke for president, and B. F. Morris for secretary. It did not have many active

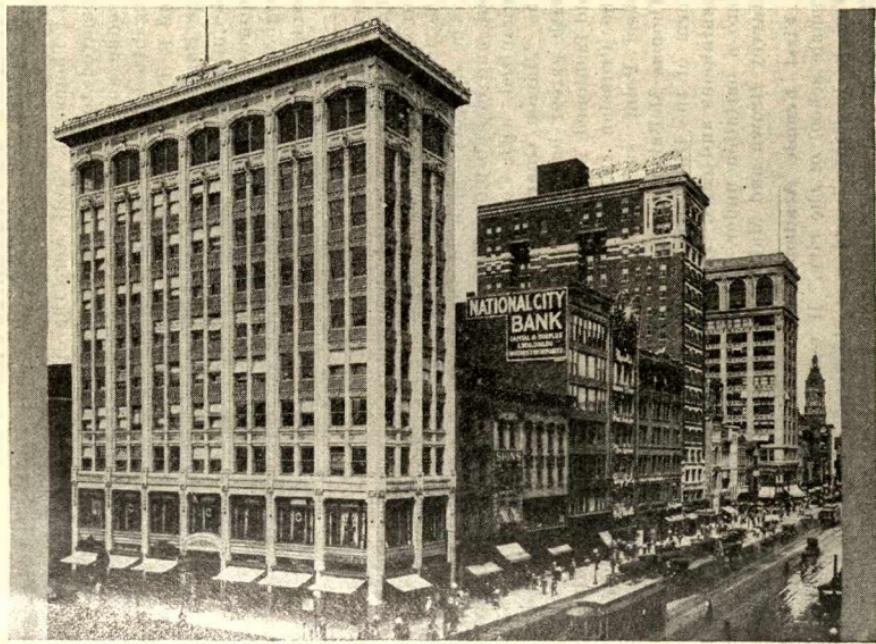
members, but elected about all the distinguished men of the nation as honorary members.

**First Internal Improvements, Etc.**—The craze for internal improvements, that had been sweeping over other parts of the country, struck Indianapolis early in 1831, and the Legislature spent most of its session in granting charters to railroads. Six such roads were projected to center in Indianapolis. The roads were all to run to the south, as there was no population to the north. Some of the projected roads were partly surveyed and then the work was dropped. A few years later, however, the State entered upon a wholesale system of internal improvement, including railroads, canals and turnpikes. None of the projected works were ever fully completed by the State, but the State debt was increased enormously, and the State had to practically go into bankruptcy. The State sold out its interest in all the works, together with 2,000,000 acres of land, in discharge of half of the debt that had been contracted.

**Erection of First State-House.**—The State had been occupying the court-house for the use of the Legislature, and in making its appropriation to erect that building had reserved the right to so occupy it for fifty years, but it was deemed the time had come to erect a building for the use of the State. It still owned a considerable portion of the original donation by Congress, and it was estimated that the lots would sell for \$58,000, and this was estimated sufficient to erect a suitable building. Ithiel Town was the architect and contracted to build the house for \$58,000, and actually did complete it for \$60,000. It was begun in 1832 and finished in time for the meeting of the Legislature in 1836, and it served the State for forty years.



North Side of Washington St., looking East from Meridian to Pennsylvania St., 1854.



Same View, 1916.

KAHN BLDG.

**Incorporation of the City.**—Up to 1832 the city's business had been administered under the laws of the State, and on September 3, 1832, the citizens made the first formal effort toward incorporation. Five trustees were elected, and Samuel Henderson, who had been the first regularly appointed postmaster of the town, was appointed president of the board, with J. P. Griffith clerk, and Samuel Jennison marshal and collector. This municipal government lasted until 1836, when the Legislature granted a special charter. About the only notable thing the old municipality did was to purchase the first fire engine for the town, the State giving one-half of the price. The organization had lasted four years, and the entire income of the fourth year was only \$1,510.

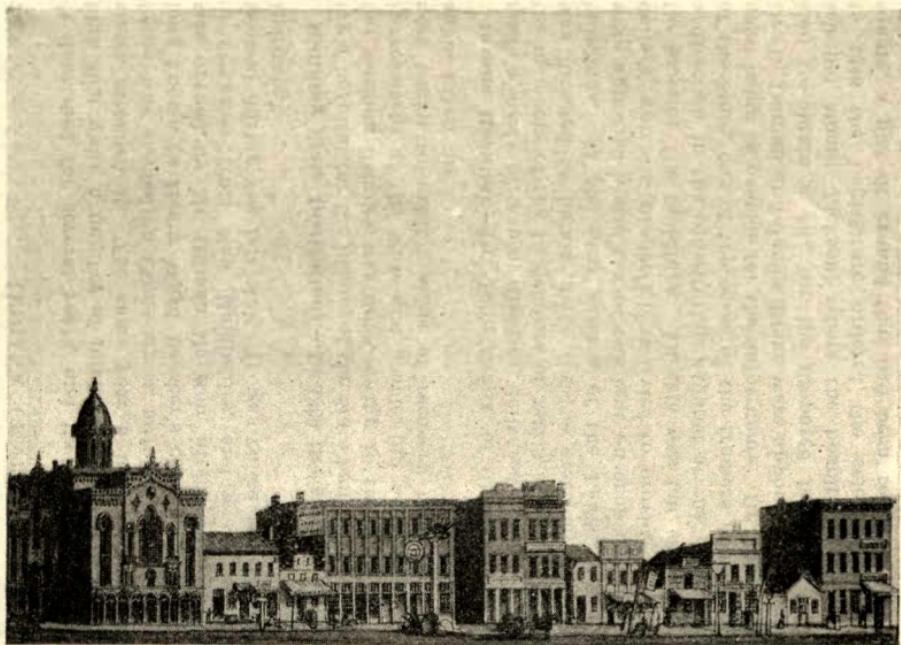
**State Bank of Indiana.**—In 1834 the Legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of \$1,600,000. Up to that time Indianapolis had contained nothing but a small private bank. The charter of the State bank was to run twenty-five years. The State was to take one-half of the capital stock, and raised the money by the sale of bonds. Her share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund. This was the starting point of Indiana's splendid endowment of her public schools. The State's share of the proceeds was loaned out from time to time on real estate security. The final yield of this investment by the State was \$3,700,000, after paying off the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis. The bank began business November 26, 1834, in the building on the Governor's Circle which had been intended as a residence for the governor. It was afterward removed to Washington street. Samuel Merrill was the first president, and Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison

and Thomas R. Scott were the directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized by the appointment of Hervey Bates, president, and B. F. Morris, cashier. At the expiration of the charter the Bank of the State of Indiana was started, with Hugh McCullough as president. In this bank the State had no interest. It remained in business, with its seventeen branches, until wiped out by the institution of the national banks.

**First Militia Organized.**—For some years after the organization of the State, a militia was maintained by requiring all the able-bodied men between certain ages to be enrolled and report at stated periods for muster. When the danger from Indian wars ceased these musters ended.

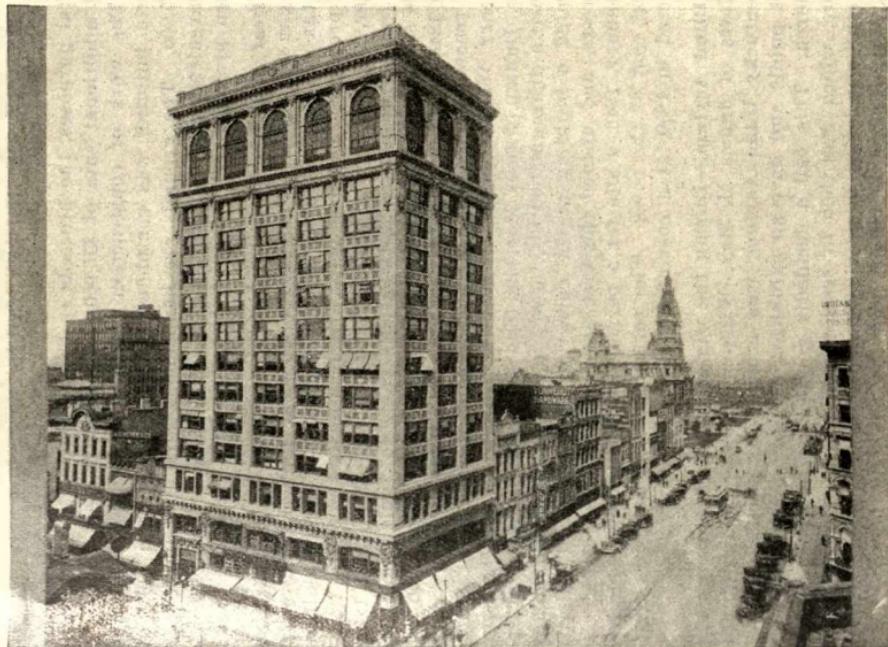
The military spirit of the people, however, did not die out, and in February, 1837, the first company of militia was organized, with Colonel Russell as captain. It was called the "Marion Guards." Their uniform was of gray cloth with patent leather shakoes. They were armed with the old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, and drilled according to the Prussian tactics. Thomas A. Morris, a graduate of West Point, succeeded Captain Russell. In 1838 Captain Thomas McBaker organized the "Marion Rifles." The uniform of the Rifles was a blue fringed hunting shirt, blue pantaloons and caps. In 1842 the two companies organized into a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Brown and Major George Drum.

**First Female Academy.**—In 1837 was opened the first female school of the city. It was called the "Indianapolis Female Institute," and was chartered by the Legislature. It was opened by two sisters, Mary J. and Harriet Axtell.



ODD FELLOWS BLDG.

North Side of Washington St., looking East from Pennsylvania to Delaware St., 1854.



Same View, 1916

ODD FELLOWS BLDG.

It flourished for several years, and its reputation was so high that quite a number of pupils from other towns and states attended it. The same year a neat frame school-house was erected on Circle street, adjoining what was so long known as Henry Ward Beecher's church. The school was opened by Mr. Gilman Marston, afterward a member of Congress from New Hampshire, and a distinguished general during the late war. It was called the "Franklin Institute."

**Building State Institutions.**—In 1839 the subject of erecting a hospital for the insane of the State had been broached, but nothing definite was done, owing to the financial embarrassment of the State and people, but as soon as business began to exhibit signs of recovery the matter was again taken up.

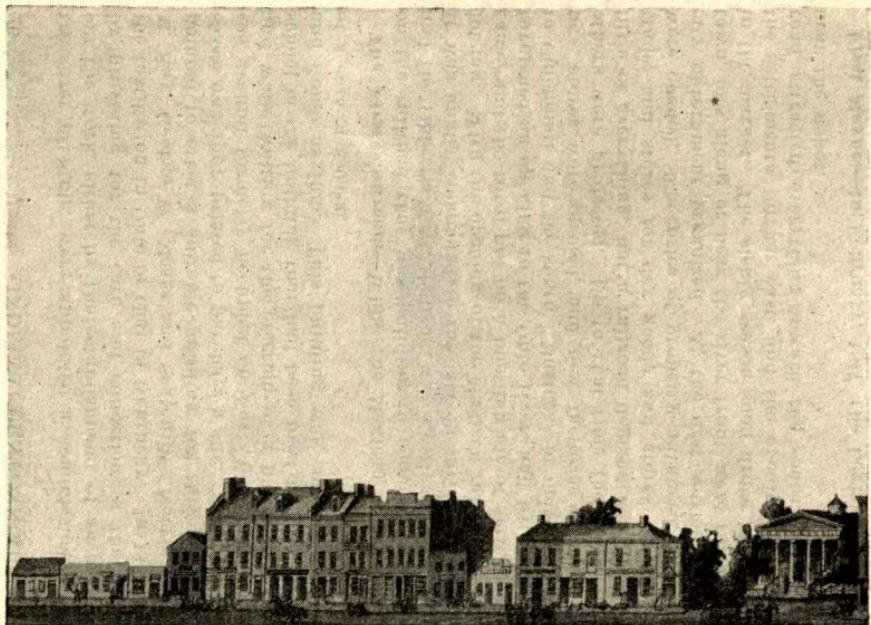
**Insane Hospital.**—Dr. John Evans, of Chicago, who had made a study of mental diseases, delivered a lecture before the members of the Legislature of 1842-3, and the Governor was directed to obtain plans for the erection of suitable buildings. At the next session of the Legislature plans were approved and a tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' worth of property was levied to provide the means for erecting the buildings. All this was but carrying out a direction in the constitution adopted at the organization of the State, one of the cares of the framers of that document being to provide for the unfortunate. Dr. John Evans, Dr. L. Dunlap and James Blake were appointed a commission to obtain a site for the proposed buildings. They selected Mount Jackson, where the hospital now stands. In 1846 the Legislature ordered the sale of "hospital" square, a plat of ground that had been reserved for hos-

pital purposes, the proceeds to be applied to the work, and an additional sum of \$15,000 was appropriated.

The work of construction was begun at once, and the main building was completed the next year, at a cost of \$75,000. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and every convenience and comfort for this class of unfortunates have been provided.

**Deaf and Dumb Asylum.**—The Legislature of 1843 also began the work of caring for the deaf mutes, by levying a tax of one-fifth of a cent on each one hundred dollars of property. The first work of this kind in the State, however, was done by William Willard, a mute who had been a teacher of mutes in Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in the spring of 1843 and opened a school on his own account. In 1844 the State adopted his school and appointed a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor, Treasurer of State, Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, James Morrison and Matthew Simpson, afterward a distinguished bishop of the Methodist church. They rented a building at the corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, and opened the first asylum in October, 1844. In January, 1846, a site for a permanent building was selected just east of the town. The permanent building was completed in 1850, at a cost of \$30,000.

**Blind Asylum.**—During the winter of 1844-5, through the efforts of James M. Ray, William H. Churchman, of the Kentucky Blind Asylum, was brought here with some of his pupils and gave an exhibition or two in Mr. Beecher's church. This had a decidedly good effect on the Legislature, which was then in session, and a tax of one-fifth of a cent was levied to provide support for the blind. James M. Ray, George W. Mears and the secretary, auditor and



**South Side of Washington St., looking East from Pennsylvania to Delaware St., 1854.**



**Same View, 1916.**

**INDIANA TRUST BLDG.**

treasurer of State, were appointed a commission to carry out the work, either by the establishment of an asylum or by providing for the care and education of the blind at the institution in Ohio or that in Kentucky. In 1847. James M. Ray, George W. Mears and Seaton W. Norris were appointed to erect a suitable building for this purpose and \$5,000 was appropriated to purchase a site. They purchased the ground formerly occupied on East Washington street, and while waiting for the erection of a building opened a school in the building that had been used for the first deaf and dumb asylum. This building was completed in 1851, at a cost of \$50,000.

**The First Railroad.**—While the Mexican war was going on the railroad that was building to connect Indianapolis and the Ohio river at Madison was slowly creeping along. It was finally completed to the city in 1847 amid great rejoicing. With the opening of the Madison railroad a change came, and the town put on a bustling air of activity. This furnished an opening to the Ohio river, and by that stream to Cincinnati and the south. Business at once revived and new stores were opened, and new factories started, while others were projected. Up to that time the stores kept a little of everything, but a railroad demanded a division of trade, and stores for dry goods and stores for groceries were opened. The price of property advanced, and a new city government organized. At the first settlement of the town, lots along or near the river front were the favorites in the market. The sickly season soon drove business and the settlements farther east, and the opening of the railroad attracted everything toward the south, so as to be near the depot.

**First Mayor.**—In February, 1847, the Legislature granted

a city charter to Indianapolis, and on the 27th of March an election was held to determine whether the people would accept or not. It was approved by a vote of 449 to 19. An election for municipal officers was held on the 24th of April, and Samuel Henderson was elected the first mayor of the city. The population of the city was estimated at that time at 6,000. Practically there were no streets except Washington, and it was still full of stumps. Some of the other streets had been partly cleared, but no attempt had been made to improve any of them. Here and there on Washington street were patches of sidewalks, some of brick and some of plank. When it rained mud predominated on the only streets that had been opened and used, while in the summer the dust was thick enough to be almost stifling.

**First Street Improvements.**—The new city council at once determined to enter upon a systematic and general system of street improvements. Stumps were pulled out, the streets in the central portion of the city graded and gravelled and sidewalks were made. This first effort at improvement caused a good deal of friction and litigation, the property owners objecting to the expense entailed upon them. Bowlderling for streets was not introduced until 1850, when Washington street was so paved from Illinois to Meridian. Free schools also made their appearance soon after the formation of the city government. The State had provided a small fund, but it was only large enough to keep the schools going for three or four months in the year. It was decided to levy a small tax on the citizens to provide funds for the erection of houses and to pay teachers, and by 1853 this tax furnished enough to make a more permanent organization of the schools necessary.

**First Public Hall and Masonic Temple.**—The year 1847 brought also the first hall erected for the use of the public.



**Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.**

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons determined to erect a building that would contain rooms for lodge purposes and a large hall that could be used for entertainments, public meetings, etc. The location decided upon was the southeast corner of Washington and Tennessee (now known as Capitol avenue) streets. The corner-stone was laid on the 25th of October, but the building was not finally completed until 1850. The convention to revise the constitution of the State held its sessions in the public hall in 1850.

**First Gas Lighting Company.**—In 1851 a company was chartered to furnish gas light to the citizens, but it was not until 1854 the city took any gas for the streets, and then only for a few lamps.

**First Odd Fellows' Building.**—The same year the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began the erection of a building on the northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets.

**Change in City Government.**—In the same year the city

again changed its form of government, surrendering its special charter and accepting the general law. This change was mainly occasioned because the special charter limited the power of taxation to 15 cents on the one hundred dollars, and it had been found totally inadequate to the needs of the city.

**Building Permit Ordinance.**—Up to the close of the war there had been no steps taken by the city to mark the growth of the city in any way, but in 1864 the council passed an ordinance requiring those proposing to build to take out permits, and since then there has been a record by which the changes could be noted.

**First Street Railway.**—In 1863 the first attempt was made to construct a street railroad. Two companies applied for a charter, and after a long delay and a bitter fight a charter was granted to the Citizens' Company, and by 1866 about seven miles of track was completed. The first line was that on Illinois street, and this was opened in June, 1864, the mayor of the city driving a car over it.





## INDIANAPOLIS AT PRESENT

INDIANAPOLIS is the largest inland city on the American continent, and one of the most important railroad centers in this country. It is, too, one of the handsomest cities, and one of the most prosperous and progressive. Its growth has been practically that of only two decades. Within that time it has emerged from a rambling village-like town into a city of magnificent business blocks, public buildings and handsome residences. It is the commercial, industrial, social, religious, educational, political and governmental center of Indiana—rich in natural resources and one of the most progressive States in the Union. It is more typically a capital of a State than any other city in the country and is recognized as such in all parts of the United States.

It is situated sixty miles from the center of population of the United States and is within the geographical center of manufacturing of the country.

**The Area** within the city is 37.97 square miles.

**The Population**, according to the United States Census for 1910, was 233,050. The estimated population for 1916 is 291,940, and more than 2,000,000 people live within two hours' ride of the city.

**Streets, Sewers, Water, Lighting, Etc.**—There are more than 500 miles of streets of which 250 miles are permanently improved and the rest graveled. The sewer system embraces 343.5 miles of sewers. There are over 406 miles of water mains supplying 23,500,000 gallons every day. The city is supplied with artificial gas at 55 cents a thousand

feet, the scale decreasing to 40 cents for large consumers. It has an unrivaled street lighting system.

**Tax Rate, Bonded Indebtedness, Etc.**—The total tax rate for the State, county, city, school and all other purposes is \$2.53 on each \$100. The municipal bonded indebtedness is \$3,717,300 and the total assessed valuation of property is \$244,217,280.

**Commercial and Industrial.**—The city has over 200 wholesale and jobbing houses, representing all lines of trade. It has more than 1,200 factories. It is the greatest center for the manufacture of quartered oak veneer in the country, and is the largest producer of hominy in America. In the output of automobiles it is the second city in the country.

**State Institutions.**—Here are located the Indiana School for the Blind, Indiana School for the Deaf, Indiana University School of Medicine, the Indiana Girls' School, Indiana Woman's Prison, Central Hospital for the Insane and Indiana State Fair.

**The State-House** is the largest and most imposing structure in the city. It is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, the interior being finished in marble. It was begun in 1878 and completed in 1888, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and is the only great public building in the country built within the original estimate of cost. It is located in the heart of the business section of the city, in the center of a plot of ground containing over eight acres.

**The City Building**, one of the most attractive public buildings in the city, was erected in 1897. It is a handsome edifice, three stories in height and built of Indiana

oolitic limestone. Here are located the city clerk's office, superintendent of police, city police court, Bertillon department, detective department, bicycle corps, bailiff of police court, police patrol, station house, morgue and city dispensary.

**The City Hall Building.**—The ground was purchased at the northwest corner of Alabama and Ohio streets October 30, 1907, on which to erect the City Hall building at a cost of \$115,000. Building operations were begun in 1909, and on July 27, 1909, the corner-stone was laid. Before the construction of this building the city offices were in rented quarters in different portions of the city. For many years the city rented rooms for the different offices in the Marion county court-house. The building cost about \$700,000 and is one of the most imposing structures in the city and one of the most important works of the administration of Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter.

**Tomlinson Hall.**—Among the generous citizens of Indianapolis some years ago was Mr. Daniel Tomlinson. After his death, on opening his will, it was found that he had devised a large amount of real estate and other property to the city for the erection of a public building, providing in his will that the building should be erected on the west end of what is known as East Market square. The devise was accepted by the city and the bequest taken possession of. Nothing was done, however, toward carrying out the wishes of the testator for several years. Some attempts were then made to use the money as intended by Mr. Tomlinson, but at every effort hostility was aroused, until at last the matter was made an issue at a city election. The council then took steps and the present Tomlinson Hall was built in 1885.

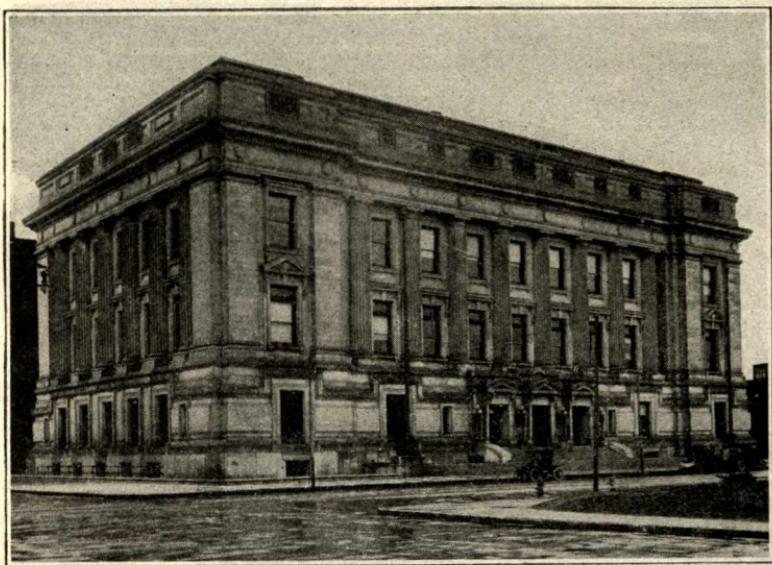
**Marion County Court-House** is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the city. It was completed in 1877, at a cost of \$1,750,000. It is occupied by the county offices and the circuit, superior and criminal courts, Indiana Bar Association library, Marion county library, county clerk, recorder, treasurer, assessor, sheriff, coroner, commissioners, surveyor, etc.

**The County Jail** was built in 1892 and is architecturally one of the best built buildings in the city. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone and cost \$175,000. The sheriff's residence is located in the building.

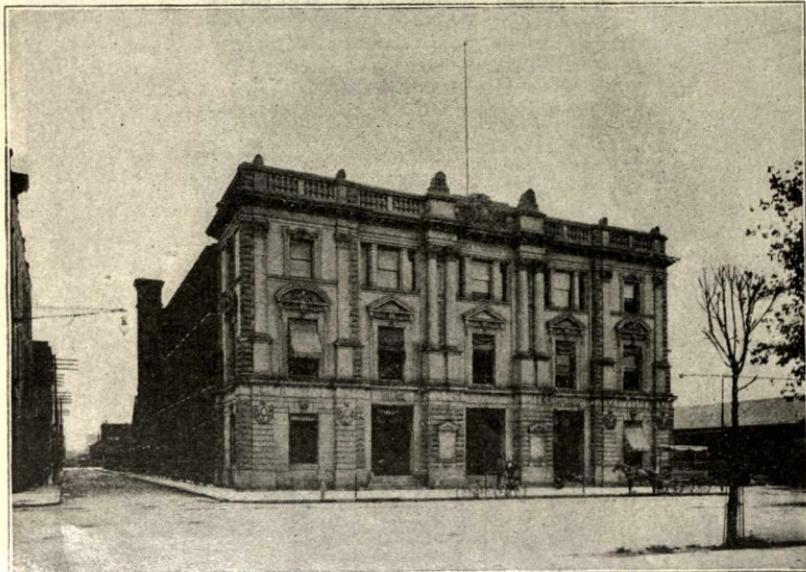
**The Workhouse** is located in the northwestern part of the city, on West Twenty-first street. It is a large brick structure and is provided with 160 cells. Connected with the institution is twelve acres of ground, which is kept under cultivation. Prisoners from the city and county courts are sent here.

**The U. S. Army Post, "Fort Benjamin Harrison,"** is located about eleven miles northeast of the city, where the government has arranged for the care of a regiment of regulars. The buildings for the officers and barracks for the troops were completed in 1907, and this post is regarded as one of the best equipped in the United States. It is reached by electric cars every hour, and is one of the points of greatest interest about the city.

**U. S. Court-House and Post-Office** is the only architectural representative of the federal government in the city. The old buildings were sold for \$400,100 in 1900. The new federal building erected in Indianapolis was authorized by an act of Congress, approved March 1, 1899, which appropriated \$1,500,000 for the structure. During 1900 the government acquired possession of the whole square lying between



**City Hall.**



**City Building.**



**MONUMENT PLACE.** Location of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.



Pennsylvania and Meridian and Ohio and New York streets by paying the various owners of the property a total of \$626,000. The plans of the building were opened to competition and Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, were the successful architects. The building is of generous proportions and magnificent conception. The length of the building over all is 355 feet 5 inches. This is exclusive of steps and approaches. The depth over all, exclusive of steps and approaches, is 172 feet 6 inches. The height over all, from sidewalk, is 91 feet. The work on the excavations for the new building began in May, 1902; the building was completed in 1904. With the exception of the United States weather bureau, the United States army recruiting office and the bureau of animal industries, all the offices of the government are located in this building. The Indianapolis post-office was established in 1822.

**The Custom House** is a very important adjunct to the trade of the city. The value of the goods imported into the district of Indianapolis for the fiscal year ending 1915 was \$653,997; total entries, 604; duties collected, \$267,468.34.

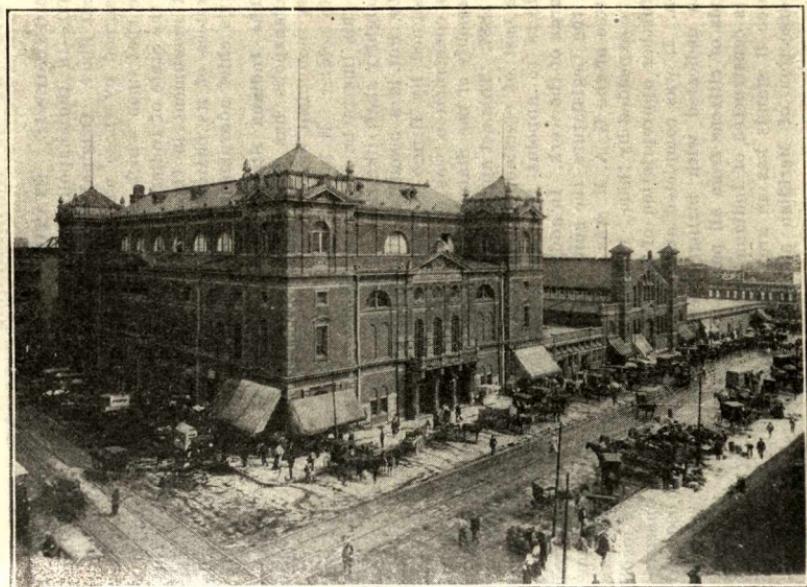
**Indiana Girls' School.**—First established in 1889 as a part of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls, in Indianapolis, this institution has been variously known as the Reform School for Girls (1889), the Industrial School for Girls (1899), and the Indiana Girls' School (1907). It was housed under the same roof with women prisoners until July 11, 1907, when it was moved to a new location, as authorized by an act approved March 11, 1903. The new school, constructed on the cottage plan, is located on a farm seven and one-half miles northwest of Indianapolis. Its post-office is Clermont. Girls are committed by the courts until they are twenty-one years of age, the age

limit for commitment being from ten to eighteen years. The girls are given thorough courses in school, manual and industrial training. They may be released on parole at the discretion of the board of trustees subject to supervision by visiting agents.

**Indiana Woman's Prison.**—The Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls was founded by an act of the General Assembly approved May 13, 1869. The institution, located about one and three-fourths miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was opened October 4, 1873, there being received that day all the women then imprisoned in the State prison at Jeffersonville. While the organic act provided for separate buildings for the women and girls, both were housed under one roof. The name of the institution was changed first to the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, and ten years later the two departments were made distinct and called the "Industrial School for Girls" and the "Indiana Woman's Prison." This change in name, however, did not obviate the unsatisfactory conditions growing out of the dual nature of the institution, and in 1903 the Legislature authorized the erection of new buildings for the girls. It was stipulated that the new location was to be outside of Indianapolis, but within ten miles thereof. The girls were moved in July, 1907, and the quarters thus vacated were remodeled and occupied as the correctional department of the Indiana Woman's Prison. This department, opened February 3, 1908, receives women misdemeanants who would otherwise be sent to county jails. If the sentence is ninety days or less it is left to the discretion of the court whether the commitment shall be to the State or to the county institutions. The institution is managed solely by women.



Marion County Court House.



Tomlinson Hall and Market House.

**Masonic Temple**, corner of Illinois and North streets, is one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country. The building is designed along classic lines in the Greek-Ionic style, is very massive and of monumental character. It is 100 feet high, with 150 feet on North street and 130 feet on Illinois street. The entire exterior is of Bedford oolitic stone and the structure is strictly fire-proof. The building was erected under the direction of the Indianapolis Masonic Temple Association in 1908.

**Odd Fellows Building** and **Grand Lodge Hall**, at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, is one of the most notable additions to the many fine structures that have been erected in Indianapolis in recent years. Though it has only thirteen stories it is equivalent in height to a fifteen-story building by reason of the high auditorium which occupies the top floor. The twelfth floor is used for Grand Lodge offices and the top floor contains an auditorium to seat 1,500 persons.

**Indiana Pythian Building**, which was dedicated August 14, 1907, is located at the intersection of Pennsylvania street and Massachusetts avenue. It is one of the monuments that marks the new building era of the city and accentuates the marked difference in the appearance of the "down-town district" that has occurred in recent years.

**Murat Temple** of the A. A. O. M. S. is one of the most unique buildings in America and one of the sights of Indianapolis. In it is located the Murat theater, said to be one of the finest and most complete in the country. It is located at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and New Jersey and Michigan streets. The corner-stone was laid March 13, 1909, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the charter of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

**MONUMENTS, STATUES, FOUNTAINS, STREETS, ETC.**—In Indianapolis the center of attraction is Monument Place. Originally it was known as the Circle, and was designed by those who made the first plat of the city as the spot upon which to erect the mansion of the executive of the State of Indiana. Now it is the location of the greatest monument in the world erected to commemorate the services of its citizen soldiery of the State, and it is the city's chief adornment.

**The Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument**.—Indianapolis has the proud distinction of containing the first monument ever erected directly in honor of the private soldier. It is also one of the few real works of art in this line to be found in America. It is not a plain and unsightly shaft like that on Bunker Hill or in Washington City, but is a beautiful obelisk of artistic design. It was designed by Bruno Schmidt, the great German architect. Its construction was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and passed at the session of 1887. This act appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to defray the cost of erection, and empowered certain of the State officers to appoint five commissioners who should have charge of the work. In addition to the amount appropriated by the Legislature, the sum raised by the monument committee of the G. A. R. was paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them. In 1891 the State Legislature made a further appropriation of \$100,000 to aid in the construction. It was completed at a cost in excess of \$500,000 and was dedicated with fitting ceremonies, attended by thousands of citizens from all parts of the State, May 15, 1902. It is constructed of Indiana oolitic limestone. The park in which it stands has an area of 3.12 acres, and lies at the intersection of Meridian and Market streets. It is sur-



State Capitol Building.



Federal Building. U. S. Court House and Post Office.

rounded by a circular street, paved with asphalt. There are four approaches to the monument from the surrounding street, the approaches on the north and south sides leading directly to the stairway by which the terrace surrounding the base of the pedestal shaft is reached. The monument, including the crowning figure, is 284½ feet in height. The top of the monument is reached by an elevator and stairway from the base of the interior of the shaft. A magnificent view of the city of Indianapolis and the surrounding country is obtained from the top of the monument.

**Monuments to Notable Men.**—Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times occupying positions around the monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets. These are the period of the Revolution, represented by a statue of George Rogers Clark; the war with Mexico, by a statue of Governor Whitecomb; the war of 1812 and the battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison, and the war for the Union by Indiana's great war Governor, Oliver P. Morton.

**George Rogers Clark Statue** stands on the northwest of the monument and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hands of the British. To Clark, more than to any other man, is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

**William Henry Harrison Statue** occupies a position northeast of the soldiers' monument and is a fitting memorial of the period of the Revolutionary war. General Harrison was appointed first Governor of Indiana territory in 1800,

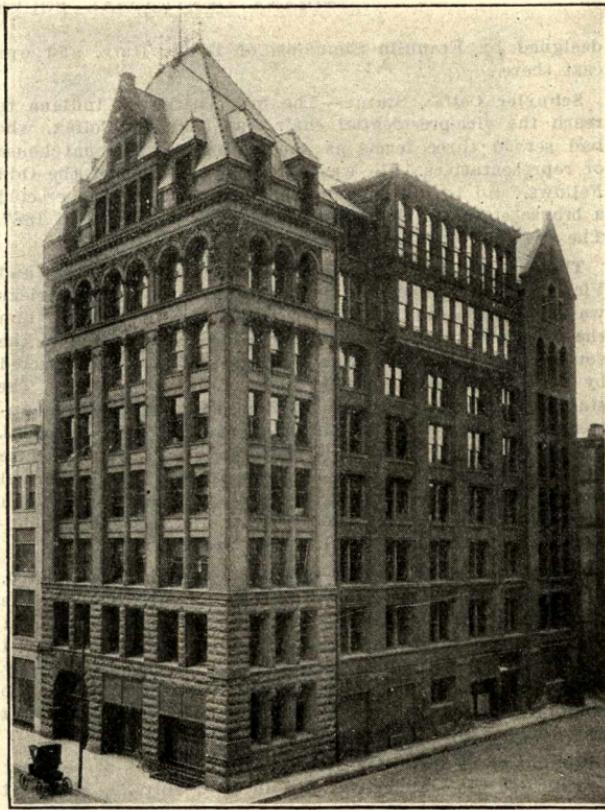
and during the twelve years he served as executive of the embryo State he extinguished the Indian titles to more than 29,000,000 acres of land now included in the State of Indiana. His campaign against the Indians culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

**James Whitecomb Statue** commemorates the third period in the military history of Indiana, and stands to the southwest of the monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846-47-48. During the six years he served as Governor of Indiana he did much to restore the State's credit, which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions. This statue was designed by John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

**Oliver P. Morton Statue** stands to the southeast of the soldiers' monument. After the death of Governor Morton, in 1877, his friends conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemoration of his inestimable service during the war for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid \$14,000. By the authority of the Legislature the statue was placed in the center of Circle park, where it stood until the erection of the soldiers' monument, when it was removed to the southeast to represent the fourth period in the military history of the State. He will be known to future generations, as he is to the present, as Indiana's great war Governor. This statue was



**Columbia Club Building.**



**Chamber of Commerce Building.**

designed by Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, and was cast there.

**Schuyler Colfax Statue.**—The first citizen of Indiana to reach the vice-presidential chair was Schuyler Colfax, who had served three terms as speaker of the national house of representatives. He was a leading member of the Odd Fellows, and to his memory that organization has erected a bronze statue in University park. It was erected in 1887. The designer was Laredo Taft, of Chicago.

**Thomas A. Hendricks Statue.**—Governor, Senator and Vice-President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the distinguished sons of Indiana, and to him the people of the State have erected a bronze statue in the southeast corner of the state-house grounds. It was erected by popular subscription, and unveiled in July, 1890. The statue itself is fourteen feet six inches high, and the monument as a whole has a height of thirty-eight feet six inches. The statue is of bronze; the pedestal is of Bavano granite from the quarries at Lake Maggiore, Italy. Two allegorical statues representing "History" and "Peace" stand upon the base of the monument to its right and left. The monument was designed by R. H. Parks, of Florence, Italy.

**Statue of Gen. Henry W. Lawton**, who fell at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, December 19, 1899, formerly stood on the southwest corner of the county court-house grounds, but was removed to Garfield park in 1915. It was unveiled May 30, 1907, with most impressive services, attended by President Roosevelt, and was built as a tribute to the memory of General Lawton by the people of Indiana. It was designed by the noted sculptor, Niehaus.

**Monument to Governor Morton**, which stands at the east entrance to the state-house, was unveiled July 23, 1907. It

is the second statue erected in the city, and is a tribute of the State to the memory of the great "War Governor." Through the efforts of the G. A. R. a bill was passed by the Legislature of 1905 appropriating \$35,000 for the purpose. The figure was designed by Rudolph Schwartz.

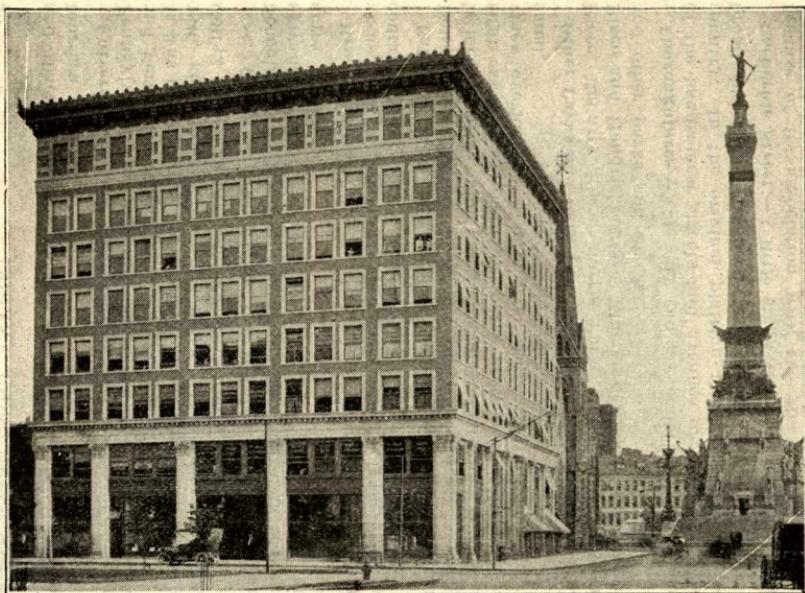
**Benjamin Harrison Monument** was erected at the south edge of University park, opposite the Federal building, by the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association and unveiled October, 1908. It had its inception in the desire of friends of the late President Harrison throughout the country to perpetuate the memory of his life and services in the city of his residence among the people he loved and with whom he spent the larger part of his mature years.

**THE PARK SYSTEM.**—Indianapolis began the work of building parks on a systematic plan in 1895, when J. Clyde Power was appointed park engineer.

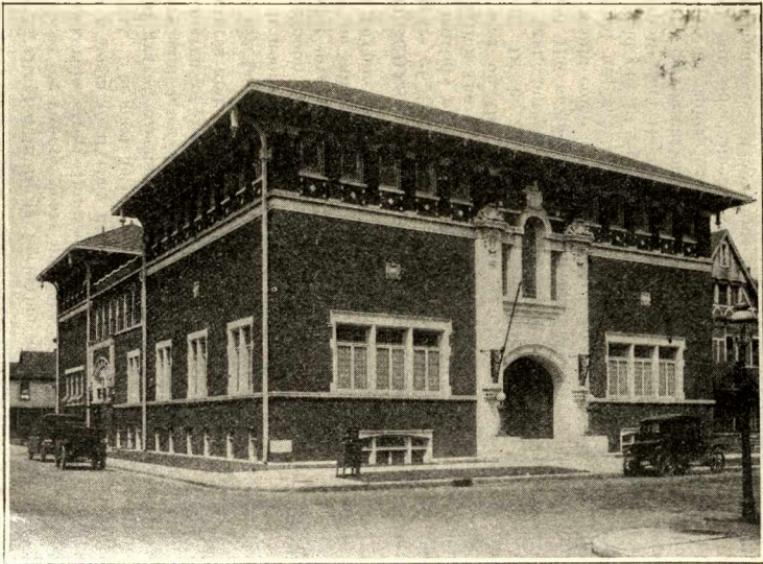
**Riverside Park** is the largest and most pretentious park in the city. The lands embraced by it were purchased in 1898 and contain 950 acres. White river runs through the park, the water of which is utilized for boating purposes by the erection of a substantial dam, which is one of the handsomest masonry structures of its kind in the country. A splendid boulevard stretches along the river bluffs, and within the park golf links have been established. One of the most entertaining features of this park is the collection of birds and animals.

**Garfield Park** is located in the southeastern section of the city and contains about 108 acres. It is one of the most pleasing bits of landscape in the city.

**Military Park** lies between New York street and the Indiana Central canal on the north and south, and West



**Board of Trade Building.**



**Independent Turnverein**

and Blackford streets on the east and west, and includes fourteen acres.

**University Square** comprises four acres, lying between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets on the east and west, and Vermont and New York streets on the north and south. It was the site of a university that flourished from 1834 to 1846, and thus acquired its name. A statue of Schuyler Colfax stands in the southwestern side.

**St. Clair Square** adjoins the grounds of the Indiana School for the Blind on the north, from Meridian to Pennsylvania streets, extending to St. Clair street. It is four acres in extent.

**Brookside Park** is one of the new additions to the park areas, and is located in the eastern part of the city. It contains about eighty acres of beautifully wooded land.

**Fairview Park** is the most popular outing place near Indianapolis. It is the property of the street car company, is located seven miles northwest of the city and is a beautiful expanse of about 200 acres of wooded hills and ravines overlooking White river and the Indiana Central canal.

**Other Parks and Park Places** are Elmwood Place, Fletcher Place, McCarty Place, Morris Park, Morton Place, Wayne Place and Hendricks Place, Ellenberger Park at Irvington and other parks and places.

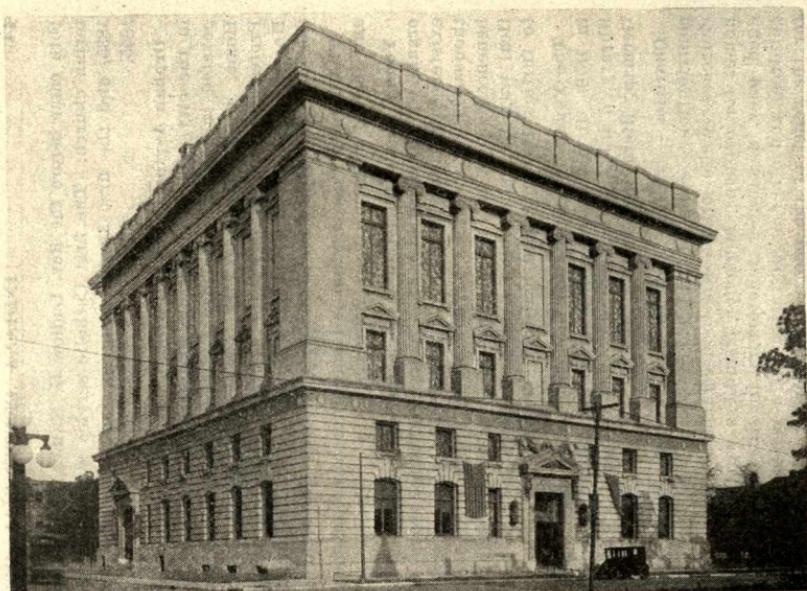
**Thoroughfares.**—This city can lay claim to having some of the handsomest streets and avenues of any city in the country. In the original platting the streets were made broad, but some have been narrowed in recent years.

**Lockerie Street.**—A little street that has become famous because of its association with the Hoosier poet, whose

home is situated in it, is Lockerie street. His home has been here for twenty years or more. Mr. Riley's discovery of Lockerie street impressed him so much that he indited a poem to it that first appeared in the Indianapolis Journal. The part he refers to is but a block long, a rounded bed of gravel, greensward on the sides, fine old trees with flowers and lawns in front of the old-fashioned houses. The march of improvement has not marred its original quaintness and beauty and it is yet as when he wrote:

"O, my Lockerie street! You are fair to be seen—  
Be it noon of the day or the rare and serene  
Afternoon of the night—you are one to my heart  
And I love you above all the phrases of art,  
For no language could frame and no lips could repeat  
My rhyme-haunted raptures of Lockerie street!"

**CHURCHES AND CHARITY.**—Indiana has from the earliest years of its pioneer history given due attention to the vital matters of morals and religion. In the early French occupation the missionary priest was always the pioneer, who was on the ground long before the immigrants appeared. In the American settlement of the west the settler came first, but as soon as a small community had been formed the earnest pioneer preacher, full of fervor and zeal, would come to call the people to a realization of their spiritual needs. In the autumn of 1821—the city having been laid out in April—the people of the newly incubated metropolis had the gospel preached to them by ministers of three denominations. Either Rezin Hammond, a Methodist circuit rider, or John McClung, of the New Light school, can be claimed as having been the first to preach in Indianapolis. They came about the same time in 1821, and accounts vary as to which was the earliest, but



**Masonic Temple.**



**Lockerbie Street—Where the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley, Lived and Died.**

both came before the Rev. Ludlow G. Haines, of the Presbyterian church. The first Catholic service was held here in 1835, and the first Jewish congregation was organized in 1855.

**Orphan Asylums.**—Several orphan asylums are maintained in the city. The Indianapolis Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1851; the German General Protestant Orphans' Home, which is under the supervision of the German Protestants of the city; the German Lutheran Orphans' Home, which is supervised by the German Lutherans of the city, and Home for Friendless Colored Children.

**The County Poor Asylum** is located northwest of the city, and the Poor Farm covers 220 acres.

**Young Men's Christian Association** of Indianapolis was organized December 12, 1854. In the long years of its existence its influence for good has been demonstrated in thousands of instances. The public appreciation of the beneficent work of this organization was shown in a practical way by subscribing over \$250,000 in 1907 to a fund to further its work and extend its influence.

**The Young Women's Christian Association** was organized in 1870. It maintains amply supplied reading rooms and library, a fine gymnasium, etc. There are also classes in German, literature, sewing, etc.

**Charities.**—Several charities are carried on by private contributions, some of which are connected with special churches, while others are nonsectarian. These include homes for orphans, home for friendless women, homes for aged poor, a summer sanatorium for the benefit of sick children, and other organizations of a benevolent character for the relief of the poor and suffering. In religious en-

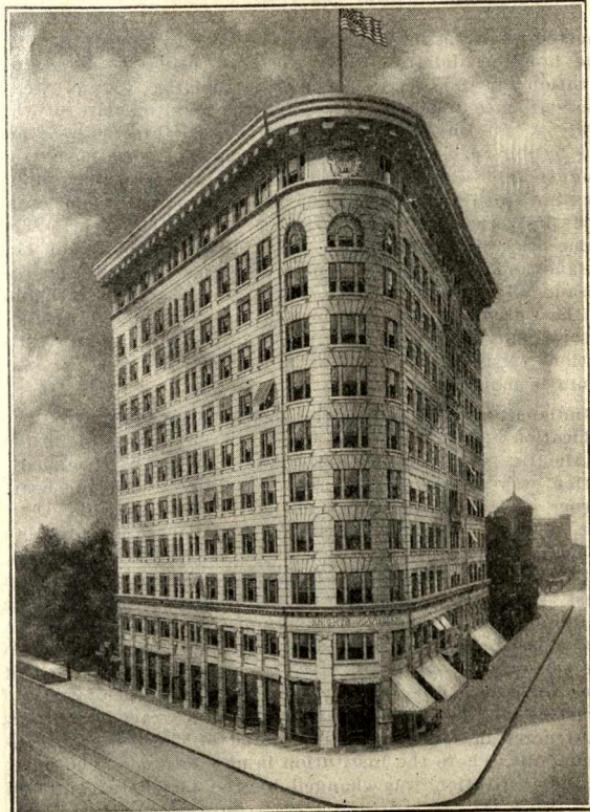
deavor and humanitarian effort, no less than material progress, Indianapolis is representative of the best ideals and most useful activities.

**Crown Hill Cemetery.**—This is one of the most beautiful and interesting resting places of the dead in the country. The organization having control of it was founded in 1863 and the cemetery was dedicated in 1864. It is located about three miles northwest from the center of the city and embraces over 540 acres. It contains the national cemetery, in which are buried the Union soldiers who died in Indianapolis and those whose bodies were brought here for interment. There among the soldiers for whose welfare he worked so tirelessly lies the body of Governor Oliver P. Morton; also that of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States; President Benjamin Harrison and many other notable men and women.

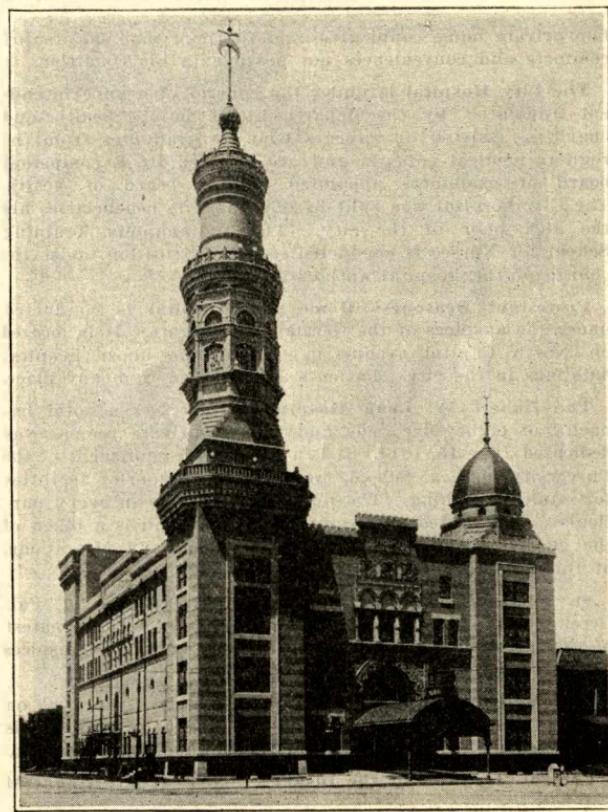
**Other Cemeteries** are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish.

**SANITARY ORGANIZATIONS.**—The Quarantine Service is under the control of the department of public health and charities. The city council appropriates a special fund for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases.

**Hospitals.**—There are many hospitals in Indianapolis, including the institutions for the insane, the blind and deaf and dumb, that are supported by the State. They are as finely equipped and as ably conducted as any in the country, and there is no kind of bodily suffering that may not find skillful treatment and kindly nursing in one or the other of these healing institutions, where the most eminent physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill. The wealthy patient may command all the luxuries a



**Pythian Building.**



**Murat Temple.**

fine private home could give, and the poor man may enjoy comforts and conveniences not possible in his condition.

**The City Hospital** is under the control of a superintendent appointed by the department of public health and charities, assisted by internes who are graduates from the regular medical colleges and are selected by a competent board of examiners appointed by the board of health. The City hospital was built in 1856, and its beneficiaries are the sick poor of the city. The Indianapolis Training School for Nurses is conducted in this institution under the charge of the hospital authorities.

**Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital** is conducted under the auspices of the German Protestants. It is located on North Capitol avenue in one of the finest hospital buildings in the city. Patients are received from any place.

**The Robert W. Long Hospital**, which has a total capacity of eighty-five beds and sixteen private rooms, was dedicated June 15, 1914. It is a part of the equipment of the University Medical School, and furnishes superior facilities for clinical teaching. The building, complete in every particular, was erected at a cost of \$250,000, and is a token of the generosity of Doctor Robert W. Long and Mrs. Long, of Indianapolis.

**St. Vincent's Hospital**, located on the corner of Fall Creek boulevard and Illinois street, is one of the greatest of the institutions erected and conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in this city.

**The Methodist Episcopal Hospital**, which is located on Sixteenth street, between Capitol and Senate avenues, is conducted under the auspices of the Methodists of Indiana.

**Central Hospital for the Insane**.—The Legislature of 1844

enacted a law setting aside a special tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars' (\$100) worth of property listed for taxation for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum. Steps were at once taken to carry out the requirements of the law. A site on West Washington street, three miles from the center of the city of Indianapolis, was purchased August 29, 1845, and the erection of buildings begun, but it was not until 1848 that it was possible to receive patients. The first was admitted November 21 of that year. The name was changed first to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane and later to the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. This institution is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The hospital has a pathological laboratory completely equipped for scientific study and investigation. A lecture course for physicians and medical students is maintained.

**Indiana State School for the Deaf**.—“The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb” was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1844. The institution was opened in a rented building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, Indianapolis, October 1, 1844. On October 1, 1846, the school was moved to a larger building on the south side of Washington street, between Pennsylvania and Delaware streets. The site on East Washington street was acquired in 1846, and the building erected thereon was occupied October 2, 1850. An act of the Legislature of 1903 provided for the relocation of the school, and on May 12, 1905, a commission composed of the Governor, the Attorney-General and the Board of Trustees of the Institution purchased a tract containing 76.93 acres of land four miles north of the center of Indianapolis, where the institution is now located. The name of the institution was changed by the Legislature of 1907



**Y. W. C. A. Building.**



**Y. M. C. A. Building.**

to the Indiana State School for the Deaf. The school is open to all deaf children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Attendance is compulsory for children from eight to sixteen years of age. All maintenance expenses are paid by the State, but the pupils must be supplied with clothing. This institution is not an asylum, but a school and a part of the State's educational system.

**Indiana School for the Blind.**—By an act approved January 27, 1847, provision was made for the establishment of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. On October 1, 1847, the school was opened in rented property, the building contemplated by the law not being ready for occupancy until about the middle of February, 1853. This building, located on North street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, Indianapolis, is still in use. The name of the institution was changed in 1907 to the Indiana School for the Blind. The purpose of the school is purely educational. All the common school branches are taught and a thorough course is given in several industrial trades. Tuition, board and washing are furnished by the State; clothing and traveling expenses by parents or guardians. The school is open to all blind children of suitable capacity between the ages of eight and twenty-one years. Attendance is compulsory for children eight to sixteen years of age.

**Asylum for Incurable Insane.**—In May, 1900, a new asylum for the incurable insane was completed at Julietta which has accommodations for 150 inmates. The building is fireproof, two stories high and modern in every respect. It is equipped with a steam heating, water and lighting

plant, and cost in construction \$106,000. The farm which the institution occupies contains 148 acres and cost \$8,857.

**City Dispensary** is under the control of a superintendent, who is appointed by the board of public health and charities, and is assisted by five internes. These internes are selected from the regular medical colleges by a board of examiners. The dispensary maintains an ambulance service and responds to emergency calls.

**Bobbs Free Dispensary**, in connection with the Indiana University School of Medicine, is located on the northwest corner of Senate avenue and Market street.

**Notable Private Sanatoriums.**—There are several here that are sought by the afflicted and are nationally known for their efficiency in the treatment of mental, nervous and other physical ailments. Notable among these are "Neuronhurst," "Norways" and Mt. Jackson sanatoriums.

**HOTELS, CLUBS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.**—The hotel is a necessary institution in any place or settlement presenting any kind of urban pretensions, and Indianapolis, among its first settlers, included a tavernkeeper, Hawkins by name, who built a cabin from the abundant supply of logs which surrounded the site, and gave notice that he was prepared to furnish good entertainment for man or beast. His monopoly did not last very long, for, in 1822, a year after he established business, Thomas Carter erected a larger hostelry and furnished entertainment for immigrants, who at that time were coming in somewhat numerously, and who needed a stopping place until they could build cabins of their own. Carter's tavern was also utilized for meetings, and the first theatrical performance was held in it. The Bates House, which, until 1901, was recognized as one of the city's chief hostellries, was built in 1852. It served



German House.



Mannsche Building.

its purpose with distinction until 1901, when it was torn down to make room for the Claypool. There are now about seventy hotels in the city and numerous restaurants sufficient to meet the demands of the largest conventions and gatherings.

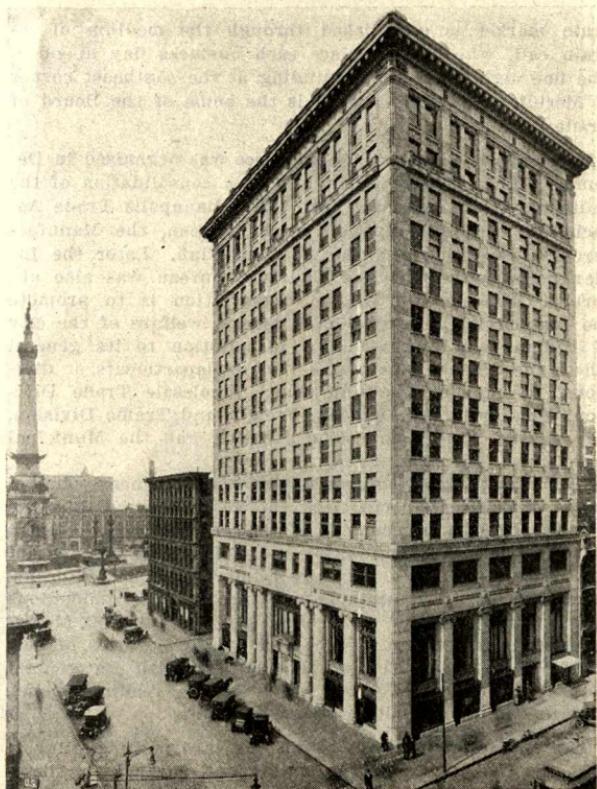
**Clubs and Social Organizations.**—Club life in Indianapolis has come to be one of its most prominent and interesting features. There are nearly 250 organizations and miscellaneous societies representing club life in the city. These embrace social, political, literary, musical, dramatic, athletic, driving clubs, etc. Some of the club-houses in point of construction and equipment are the equal of the finest in the country and represent an investment of many thousands of dollars, affording their members a variety of luxuries and delights not possible at home.

**Columbia Club** was dedicated New Year's eve, December 31, 1900. The features and functions of this club are so unique as to call attention to it all over the country. In all its acts and influences it fosters the principles of Republicanism, and yet is never dominated by extreme partisanship. Through the extended influence of the many strong men who are among its members, it is a potent factor in all public questions of Indiana, and often in the politics of the country. There is probably no club in this country which is more widely known on account of events which have taken place within its walls affecting large national political interests. Its membership is in no sense local. Outside of Indianapolis its members are chosen by invitation from every county, important town and community in the State. Men who are so honored must be Republicans and representative in some distinguished manner of the community in which they reside. As a business

man's club it represents eminently a large portion of the leading men of affairs in Indiana. It is the foremost social club of Indianapolis and of the State, and the only social State club in this country. The club building is situated on Monument place.

**Indianapolis Maennerchor** was organized in 1854, and is one of the oldest and most influential German organizations in this city. It has given in concerts and in courses of instruction the best works of German composers, and it has been potent in developing the love of music in this community. Its membership is composed of active members who are musicians or students, and others to whom the social features of the organization appeal. In 1906 it erected its present magnificent building on the northwest corner of Michigan and Illinois streets, and it is one of the finest examples of club architecture in America. It is sumptuously furnished and is fitted with all the conveniences necessary to modern club life. A unique feature of the building is the beautiful roof garden.

**Das Deutsche Haus**, one of the finest German club-houses in the country, is the result of a resolution passed by the Socialem Turnverein of Indianapolis in 1891 to procure more commodious quarters. A building association was founded and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was later increased to \$160,000. Before the building operations were begun it became evident that the time was propitious to build a club-house of sufficient proportions to accommodate the Turnverein and other German literary, musical and dramatic societies. The first official meeting of the stock association was held in January, 1892. Real estate was purchased in the same year, 135x203 feet, at the corner of New Jersey and Michigan streets. Ground



**Fletcher Savings and Trust Building.**



**Severin Hotel.**

was broken in the summer of 1893, and the first of the buildings, the eastern half, was dedicated on Washington's birthday, 1894. The balance of the real estate, now comprising a fourth of a block, was purchased in 1896. In 1897 the building on the corner was begun and completion of the improvements were celebrated by a three days' festival in June, 1898. In pursuance of the plan of the builders, Der Deutsche Klub, a social club, was organized upon completion of the first building. Der Musikverein was founded in October, 1897, and in 1899 these two clubs were merged under the name of Der Deutsche Klub and Musikverein of Indianapolis. Notable features of the club are the Sunday-school, a girl's industrial school and kindergarten that are maintained by individual effort. The Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union is located in the building. A series of choral and orchestral concerts during the winter, and band concerts in the garden, weekly during the summer months, are special attractions.

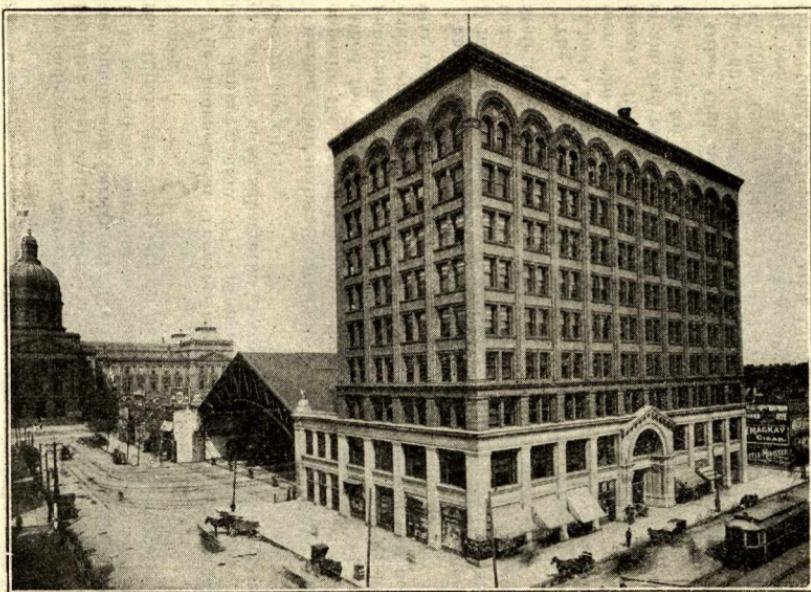
**The Indianapolis Board of Trade.**—This organization was the successor of the old Chamber of Commerce and was organized June 12, 1882. It has, at present, a membership of over 500, among which are to be found not only the grain dealers, but many of the leading merchants, manufacturers and financiers of the city. Many prominent legal and professional men also hold membership in the organization. The objects of the association are to promote the commercial, financial, industrial and other interests of the city of Indianapolis; to secure uniformity in commercial usages and customs; to facilitate business intercourse; to promote commercial ethics, and to adjust differences and disputes in trade. The Board of Trade is the headquarters for the grain trade in this city. The Indianapolis cash

grain market is established through the medium of its grain call, which takes place each business day at noon. The fine eight-story office building at the southeast corner of Meridian and Ohio streets is the home of the Board of Trade.

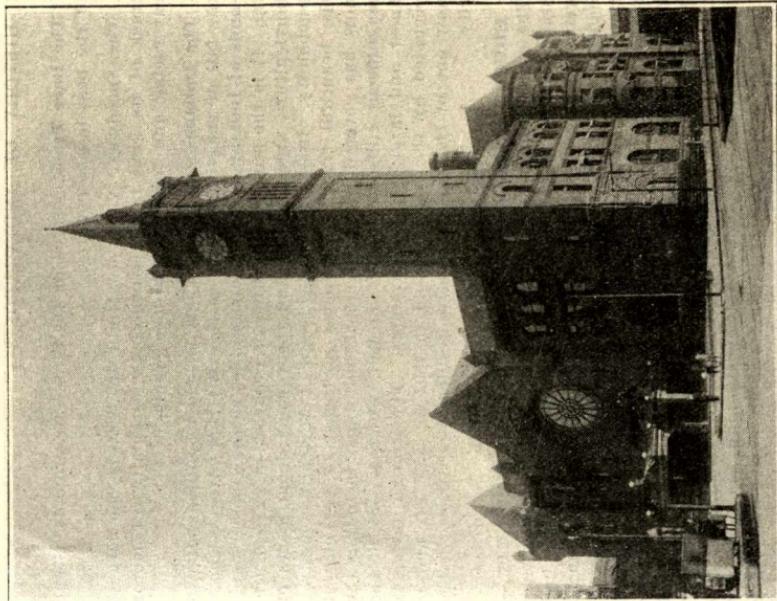
**Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce** was organized in December, 1912. It was the request of a consolidation of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Indianapolis Trade Association, the Indianapolis Freight Bureau, the Manufacturers' Association and the Adscript Club. Later the Indianapolis Convention and Tourists' Bureau was also absorbed. The purpose of the organization is to promote the commercial, industrial and general welfare of the city of Indianapolis and vicinity. In addition to its general offices the Chamber maintains various departments or divisions, these being the following: Wholesale Trade Division, Manufacturers' Division, Freight and Traffic Division, Advertisers' Club, Convention Division and the Municipal Development Division.

The work of the Chamber is performed by nearly half a hundred different committees in whose membership are found most of the members of the Chamber. In addition to working for the industrial and commercial progress of the city and taking a very lively interest in all public affairs, the Chamber maintains an attractive and commodious club. It is the owner of an eight-story building at Meridian and Pearl Streets. Three and one-half stories of this building are occupied by the Chamber with its general offices, departmental offices, social rooms, reading rooms, billiard rooms, committee rooms and cafe.

**The Indianapolis Propylaeum** was incorporated June 6, 1888, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging liter-



**Traction Terminal Station.**



**Union Passenger Station.**

ary endeavors, also for erecting and maintaining a suitable building that would provide a center of higher culture for the public and particularly for the women of Indianapolis. It is located on North street, opposite the State School for the Blind. The membership is composed exclusively of women.

**The Independent Turnverein.**—This society was organized January, 1879. The present handsome club-house is one of the most substantial contributions to club architecture in the city.

**Marion Club** maintains its club-house on North Meridian, opposite the site of the new federal building. It is maintained for the purpose of promoting the interests of Republicanism and has a very large and active membership, which embraces some of the most highly honored and popular men in the Republican party.

**The Indiana Club** was organized in 1907 by prominent Democrats of the city and State for the purpose of advancing the interests of their political organization in local, State and national affairs.

**The Canoe Club** maintains a splendidly equipped club. It has a membership of about 300 business and professional men, who enjoy boating and give encouragement to aquatic sports. Beside the club-house its members own numerous steam and electric launches, canoes and other craft, which are cared for in a well-appointed boat-house.

**Other Club and Society Buildings.**—Among other notable club and society buildings are the Scottish Rite building, the Elks' Club building, the University Club, the club building erected by the Knights of Pythias lodges, the Eagles' Club building, Highland Golf Club and many others.

**The Race Track**, located on the State fair grounds, is one of the best in the country.

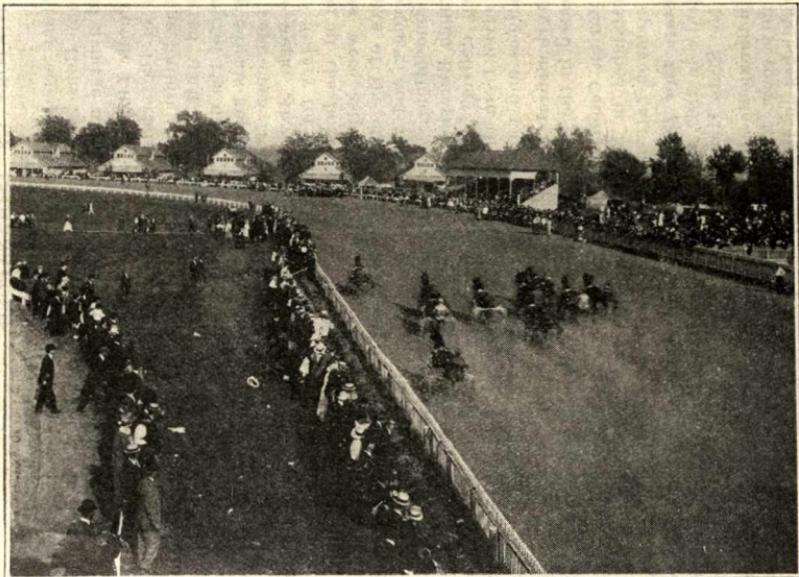
**The Speedway**, which was built in 1909, is the largest track of its kind in the world built especially for motor car racing and for large outdoor events.

**The Indiana State Fair**, which is held in Indianapolis in the fall of the year, is the great event that attracts thousands of Indianians with their families to the Hoosier capital. It is the annual exhibition of progress in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising and the various departments of husbandry. In 1893 the State Board of Agriculture secured the beautiful tract of 214 acres northeast of the city. It now has covered with convenient buildings, including the magnificent coliseum erected in 1907, which is one of the finest and largest in this country. The ground formerly occupied by the fair was sold in 1892 for \$275,000, and is now one of the most attractive residential districts in the city.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, LIBRARIES, ETC.**—The streets and highways of Indianapolis had hardly been staked off by the surveyor when the few people who had gathered here at this embryo capital of the State began to look around and make some arrangements for the education of the children. At that time there was no provision for public, or free, schools, and the only means for education were by private or "subscription" schools. The first building devoted to education in the city was erected at the intersection of Kentucky avenue and Washington and Illinois streets. From that little beginning has developed the great school system of Indianapolis which has made the Indiana capital take high rank in educational matters among the cities of the country. The magnificently en-



Coliseum Building at Fair Grounds.



Race Track at Fair Grounds.

dowed school fund of the State of Indiana, and the open-handed liberality of the people of Indianapolis, have united in building up the present great free school system consisting of seventy public and three high school buildings valued at nearly six million dollars.

**Other Schools.**—The efficiency and number of schools which Indianapolis possesses in addition to those belonging to the public school system is also a matter of pride and importance. Several schools of music are conducted where pupils are brought by eminent instructors to the highest degree of skill and knowledge to which they are capable.

**Herron Art Institute.**—In the Herron Art Institute painting, sketching, pen-drawing and modeling are taught by capable artists. This school is maintained and controlled by an association of liberal citizens.

The schools which are connected with the Catholic churches are popular and attended by many pupils from distant parts of the country, and there are other schools of education, of stenography, telegraphy, business colleges and others in great number.

**Free Kindergarten and Domestic Training Schools.**—There are sixty-one schools of this character in the city under the supervision of a board of directors of the Free Kindergarten Association.

**The State Library** was started soon after Indiana became a State, but for several years it met with but little encouragement from the Legislature, and through carelessness and neglect many of its most valuable books were lost or destroyed. Within the last few years, however, the Legislature has been more liberal in furnishing means for the purchase of new books and caring for the library. The

library occupies several elegantly appointed rooms in the State House. The library contains about 70,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

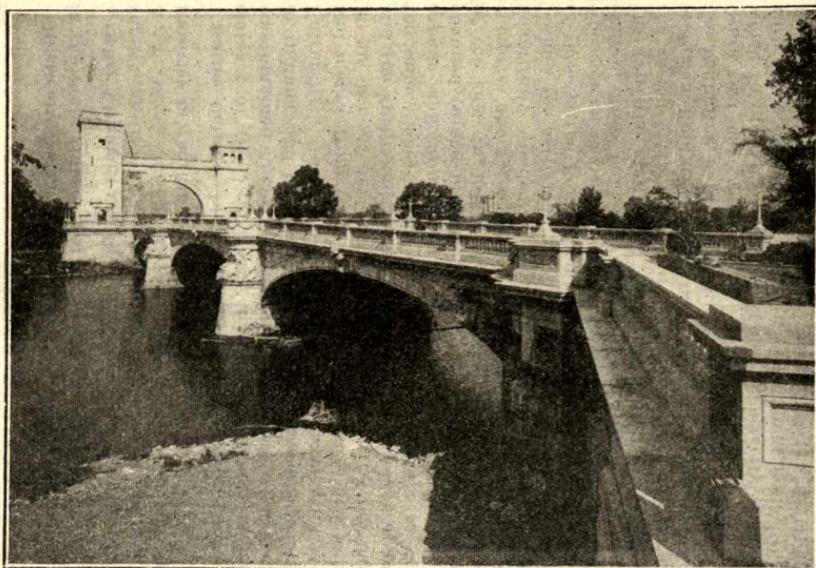
**Public Library** was established in 1873 under the authority of the school commissioners. It occupies a handsome stone building erected for its use by the city. It has connected with it a reading-room for consulting the books, and for the use of those who desire to read the papers and periodicals kept there for that purpose. The reading-room is kept open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. on each day of the week. Any citizen is entitled to withdraw books from the library for home reading. The whole is under the control of the board of school commissioners. Branch libraries were established the latter part of 1896 in various parts of the city, each being supplied with 1,500 to 5,000 volumes, and newspaper, magazine and reading-room accommodations. There are now five Carnegie and seven sub-branch libraries in the city. Beside these there are fourteen delivery stations where books are delivered to and received from the patrons of the library. There are 195,890 volumes and pamphlets in the library.

**Agricultural Library** of the State Board of Agriculture, located in the State House, contains about 1,200 volumes.

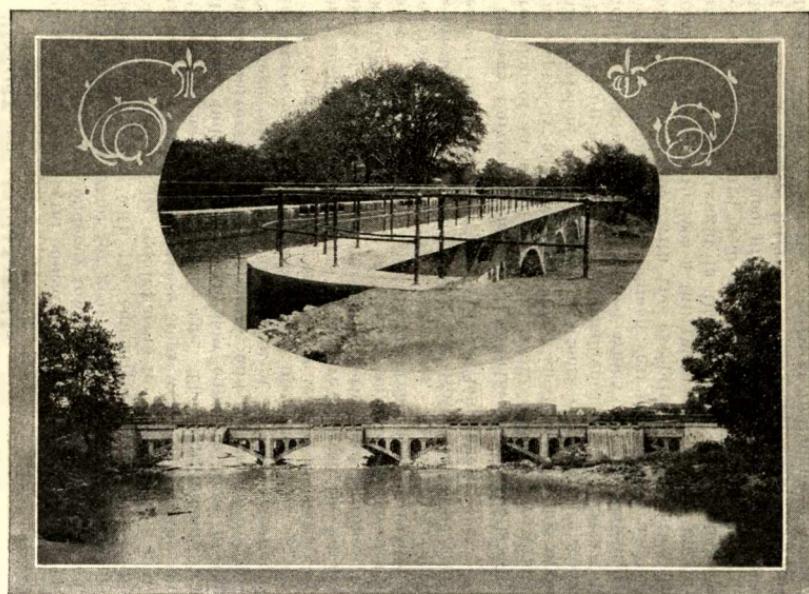
**Marion County Library**, located in the court house, was established in 1844, and contains about 5,200 volumes. It is open on Saturdays.

**State Law Library**, which was separated from the State library in 1867, contains over 40,000 volumes. It is located in the State House.

**Indianapolis Bar Association Library**, in the Marion county court house, contains over 8,000 volumes and was established in 1880.



Emrichsville Bridge over White River.



The Aqueduct over Fall Creek.

**Horticultural Library**, of the State Horticultural Society, in the State House, contains over 500 volumes.

**Other Libraries** are Bona Thompson Library, Butler University, at Irvington; the St. Aloysius, St. Cecilia, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Law School library and excellent special libraries in the different medical colleges.

**Butler College, Indianapolis.**—Was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in January, 1850. Its charter was obtained under the auspices of the Christian churches of Indiana, and its name was then "Northwestern Christian University." In 1877, on account of the large gifts of land and money from Ovid Butler, the institution was renamed in his honor; but the charter was otherwise unchanged, and the spirit and scope of the work carried on remained the same. The first location of the college was at College avenue and Fourteenth street, Indianapolis, but it was changed to the present campus in Irvington—then outside of the city—in 1873. The campus and adjoining property comprise about twenty-five acres, the campus proper being beautifully wooded. There are five substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. The most noteworthy of these is the Bona Thompson Memorial Library building. The college has always been associated with the Christian church. It is bound by its charter "to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality as taught in the sacred scriptures," but is under no other religious or sectarian limitation. The institution has maintained from the beginning a liberal attitude toward all classes of students that have come to it. It is the first college in the world to open its doors to women on exactly equal terms with those offered to men. In educational policy the college has adhered to the theory that it is the function of a

college to give a liberal education in the arts and sciences. It has resisted the tendency toward excessive specialization, and continues to stand for general culture. It has, nevertheless, kept pace with the educational progress of the country, advancing its requirements for a degree and adding new departments, as these steps were required by the educational movements of the age. The requirements for admission and graduation are now equal to those of the largest universities of the country, and the degree of Butler College is recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degree of any other educational institution.

The college maintains a faculty of trained specialists in their respective departments, who have enjoyed the advantages of the best universities of America and Europe. In 1907 Doctor Scot Butler, for many years president of the college, was retired on a pension by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was succeeded as president by Professor Thomas C. Howe, for many years head of the department of Germanic languages.

**Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis.**—By provision of an act of the Legislature, Indiana University was expressly authorized to teach medicine. Acting upon this provision, for many years science courses were given which led up to the course in medicine. About 1890 a full biologic course was established which was equivalent to the course given in the freshman year of the best medical colleges of the time, with the exception of dissection in human anatomy. In 1903 a full two years' course, including every subject taught in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard medical college, was established. Indiana University School of Medicine now represents a union of all of the medical interests formerly represented by the Medical College of Indiana, located at Indianapolis, organ-

ized in 1869; the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1879; the Fort Wayne College of Medicine at Fort Wayne, Ind., organized in 1879; the Indiana University School of Medicine at Bloomington, Ind., organized in 1903, and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, organized in 1906.

The Robert W. Long Hospital, which was dedicated June 15, 1914, is a part of the equipment of the University Medical School, and furnishes superior facilities for clinical teaching. The building, complete in every particular, was erected at a cost of \$250,000, and is a token of the generosity of Doctor Robert W. Long and Mrs. Long, of Indianapolis. The clinical advantages, in addition to its own hospital, the Long Hospital, are derived from the City hospital, Protestant Deaconess, Methodist, St. Vincent's and the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Bedside teaching is paramount. In addition to this is the Bobbs and City Dispensary, which is also conducted by the college. The dean of the college is Charles P. Emerson, A. B., M. D.

**The Indiana Law School** (Department of Law of the University of Indianapolis).—The Indiana Law School was organized in 1894 for the purpose of giving to the law students of the Middle West an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes, and especially to give to those young men who contemplate the practice of law in Indiana the same facilities and advantages which are to be found in the oldest schools of law. The school, now entering upon its twentieth year, has already taken high rank among the professional schools of the country. Being the capital city of the State, where the Supreme and Appellate courts, the federal courts and the local courts,

both civil and criminal, are in session practically throughout the year, the students have unusual opportunity for witnessing court procedure in all its various forms, and the sessions of the Legislature enable them to see how the business of lawmaking is transacted. The dean of the Indiana Law School is James A. Rohbach, A. M., LL. B.

**Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis.**—Was established in the fall of 1879. The course in the college consists of three sessions of eight months each. The institution is co-educational, admitting women on the same terms as men. The college has about 1,500 graduates, and they are in practice all over the globe. Many of them have attained national distinction in their profession. The dean of the college is Frederic R. Henshaw, D. D. S.

**Indiana Veterinary College, Indianapolis.** was established in 1892. It is one of the most distinguished of this character of educational institutions in the United States. Graduates of this school are eligible to membership in the American Veterinary Association and are recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States.

**Indianapolis College of Pharmacy** was organized in 1904 as a department of Winona Technical Institute, at Indianapolis. Since its organization its development has been steady and several hundred students have graduated from it from all parts of the United States and foreign countries. The course leading to the degree of Ph. G. covers two years of twenty-six weeks each. Each year is divided into two terms of thirteen weeks each. A period of about five months separates the two college years. This often is of great advantage, enabling students to spend the intervening time in practical and profitable work in pharmaceutical establishments. The college was reorganized May

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14 with a capital stock of \$50,000 to secure added facilities for the work. The officers are Ferdinand A. Mueller, president, and Edward H. Niles, secretary.

**Teachers' College.**—The Teachers' College of Indianapolis has become one of the most favorably known teacher-training schools in the United States. Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker is president of Teachers' College and superintendent of the Free Kindergarten schools of Indianapolis since their organization in 1882.

**Lain Business College** is the leading private commercial school in Indianapolis. It was established in 1906 by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin M. Lain. The building occupied by the school was built by them, and is one of the largest business college buildings in the State.

**The Normal College of the North American Gymnastic Union** is an institution established for the purpose of educating teachers of physical training for schools maintained by gymnastic societies, for public schools and for higher educational institutions. The college is empowered by law to confer academic titles and degrees on students that complete certain prescribed courses. The Normal College is associated with and controlled by the North American Gymnastic Union, which was organized in 1850. The college is located in the east wing of the German House.

**Indiana Central University**, just south of Indianapolis, was incorporated October 6, 1902. It is conducted by the United Brethren Church of Indiana. The building and campus at University Heights, a mile south of the city, was donated to the institution by Wm. L. Elder of Indianapolis.

**RAILWAY FACILITIES.**—The great resources of Indianapolis have been made available as elements of progress by the development of transportation facilities that are exceptional in their completeness. The earliest years of the State's history preceded the railway era, and during those first years the towns that were located upon the Ohio river and the lower Wabash had a great advantage over any other of the locations in the State. Soon afterward came the canal building era, when American enterprise manifested itself all over the country in the endeavor to give convenient outlets to the products of the various sections through the medium of artificial waterways, Indiana especially participating in the extensive canal building activity by constructing the Wabash & Erie canal from Toledo to Evansville, 476 miles, which is the longest in the United States, part of which is being held by the slack-water navigation on the Maumee and Wabash rivers. The Whitewater canal, from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, to Hagerstown, was also built, and these waterways for many years constituted the principal features, outside of the Ohio river, in the transportation facilities of the State. The canals are still used to a considerable extent, although the section of the Wabash & Erie canal between Fort Wayne and Lafayette has not been used for many years. In 1847 the first railroad was completed into Indianapolis, and connected this city with the Ohio river at Madison. This was the beginning, and the transportation facilities have continued to increase, until now there are seventeen completed lines in Indianapolis, connecting in the State with many other lines, which all bring their passengers to one magnificent union station. The erection of the present union passenger station was begun in 1888. No capital city in any of the States is more advantageously